The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5417. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Probable Rejection by Congress of the Alabama Treaty.

The Proposition to Annex St. Domingo to the United States.

Debate in the Senate on the Consular Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Almost the universal individual sentiment of Congress is opposed to the ratification of the proposed of the *Alabama* treaty. In the form in which it now exists, and there can be no doubt that this feeling will find legislative expression when the time comes and that there will be a non-concurrence in the treaty stipulations. So far as the English counter-claims to our demands are concerned, the few stray words of Gen. GRANT a few days ago, that it was not a mere question of dollars and cents for a few ships burned, but a question of the destruction of our commerce, met with hearty approval everywhere, so that the fate of the pending protocol may be regarded sealed. It is generally felt that Mr. HAMILTON JOHNSON has been somewhat cuchered in the entire transaction, and the Senate will never agree to the settlement of the *Alabama* business on the basis proposed. There does not appear to be any particular hostility to England in the matter. There is to be no foolish as to desire the arbitrament of the sword; but there is a general determination that the question shall remain an open one, rather than that it shall be closed on terms which are considered unfair, if not humiliating. A leading Republican Senator, whose name and opinion carries with it an immense weight, as that of any other man in public life, said this evening, "For some reason or other the discussion of this subject has been avoided in Congress. In fact, not to mince matters, it has been smothered in the Foreign Committee rooms of both Houses, and I cannot tell the reason. We know that it has been debated repeatedly in the British House of Commons; but why it should be stifled here is more than I can fathom or understand. England owes something more to us than the mere striking of a balance in the documents, and unless I am mistaken, we shall insist on it, or let the matter rest where it is at present." The gentleman who thus expresses himself is not of the British Lion devouring school by any means, and three-fourths of the Senate concur in opinion with him. He professes the kindliest feelings for the English people, but he counsels that there is a manifest desire to overreach us in the settlement of these claims, and he is strongly opposed to that system of British diplomacy. The Foreign Relations Committee will hardly agree to the protocol in its present shape, so that there is very little probability that even the basis of a settlement will be agreed on during the present Administration.

THE PROPOSITION TO ANNEX ST. DOMINGO.

The proposition for the annexation of St. Domingo came up in the House to-day, as was indicated in these dispatches last night. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, at their meeting this morning, considered the matter, and authorized Judge OAKEY to state to the House that it was indorsed by a large majority of that Committee. When Mr. OAKEY obtained the floor, he made this statement, but as there was no time in the morning hour for debate, he at once moved the previous question, pending which Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. This motion prevailed by yeas 110, nays 62. The result was not a disappointment to the movers in the matter, and they congratulated themselves that the matter showed double the strength that Gen. BANKS' protectorate scheme did two weeks ago. It will be offered again next Monday. The Democrats are in a quandary on this subject. Most of them really approve the principle involved, but prior to the introduction of the matter this morning, a number of the leading men on that side of the House held a consultation, and resolved that the Democrats must vote against it in a body because there was too much "nigger" involved in it.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS.

Gen. BUTLER is entitled to the credit of one of the sharpest pieces of Parliamentary tactics that has been practiced in the House for a long time. The friends of the tariff have been in a fever for a month for fear that their measure would not be reached this session. So Gen. SCHENCK, to test the strength of the House, moved for evening sessions to-day, to begin to-morrow night, for the consideration of the tariff. This failed, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. Subsequently Gen. SCHENCK moved for evening sessions to consider the Internal Revenue Tax bill, laid over from last session. This was agreed to by a large vote, without a division. Mr. MOOREHEAD then became cognizant of the fact that while not less than two-thirds could make a special order, a majority could change the special order. So just as the House had laid aside the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. MOOREHEAD moved that the Tariff bill be substituted as the special order for the Tax bill in evening sessions. It required a highly privileged motion to take precedence of this and there was but scarcely one in the whole catalogue that was available, but Gen. BUTLER was equal to it. He moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, the only thing that could take MOOREHEAD off his feet. The House agreed to it. The anti-tariff men saw the point, and the House kept pegging away at business on the Speaker's table until adjournment. This is the last chance of the tariff for this session. Another motion to suspend the rules cannot be made until next Monday. Even should it prevail, the Tax bill will be in progress as the special order for evening sessions, and the period of the session will be such that no legislation of that kind will be entertained. The situation of the TAX bill is such that it will exclude everything else in evening sessions until disposed of. The finances in passage by the House, though it can scarcely get through the Senate. It will be remembered that this is the bill upon which the Ways and Means Committee expended so much labor last Summer, and from which the House finally took only the whisky sections, which were enacted into a law. It is a very complete bill as it stands, being a codification of all the internal revenue legislation, and Gen. SCHENCK is very anxious that the labor upon it shall not have been expended in vain.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate adjourned to-day pending a discussion on a proposition to strike out of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation the item of $23,600 for the payment of the salaries of Judicial officers at Cape Town, Sierra Leone and New-York, which were established under the terms of the Ashburton treaty, in compensation with England, for the prevention of the slave trade. The amendment which was offered by Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, afforded Senator SUMNER an opportunity to make a fervid speech on slavery in general, which was replied to in a rather matter-of-fact way by Mr. PATTERSON. One of the principal objections to the appropriation, independently of its sectional and the inutility of these Courts now, is that no Judge has ever been to Sierra Leone, and no cases have ever been tried there although some one living in some other portion of the world nominally fills the position and draws the salary. The House clause in the bill providing for the consolidation of the South American Missions, which was aimed as a blow at Gen. KILPATRICK by Gen. BUTLER, has been stricken out of the bill, so that these officials stand precisely as they did before.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Three of the Appropriation bills are substantially passed, the Pension, West Point and Naval, the latter being in Conference Committee. The reduction of four millions in the Pension bill by the Senate, which surprises everyone, is explained by this fact, that the increase in the pensioners for the year 1867-8, which was estimated would be $20,000, has actually been but $6,762, and that with the unexpended balances, this appropriation of nineteen millions would be sufficient.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The Senate Postal Committee, who were to have commenced an examination to-day into the proposition to transfer the telegraph business to the Post Office Department, adjourned this morning for want of a quorum. Mr. ORTON, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was to have made a statement on the subject, but, owing to the press of other business before the Committee, and the certainty that there will be no action on that question during the present session of Congress, it has been decided to abandon the inquiry in the Senate Committee until after the 4th of March. The House Post Office Committee will, however, hear Mr. ORTON to-morrow in opposition to the scheme.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Promoters of the Asiatic telegraph enterprise have not so far obtained all the substantial assistance which they hoped to get from Congress. Senator MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, made a report to-day on the subject, in which it is recommended that the Company shall be entitled to the right for fourteen years, and that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to detail one or more steamships to assist in surveys, to transport materials, and to give such assistance as may be desired. The initial point of the line is to be San Juan, in Washington Territory, to be laid by way of Alaska, and to be completed within three years.

COMPENSATION OF CLERKS.

The clerks were at it once more to-day. The first thing that came up in the House in the morning hour was a resolution for an extra compensation of ten per cent. from Mr. HERR, of Indiana. This reduction of their demands from twenty per cent. came within five votes of being successful to-day, 74 yeas, 79 nays. It will be kept alive, and it will be strange if those five votes are not secured.

THE ST. THOMAS PURCHASE.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate will hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the question of the St. Thomas purchase, when a report will very probably be agreed on. The indications are that the Committee will decide against the proposed annexation of the Danish Islands to the United States.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The feeling in favor of a reduction of the Regular Army appears to be very strong in both Houses of Congress, and it is very probable that some steps will be taken in that direction before the close of the session. The importance and difficulties of the question, and the shortness of the time between this and the 4th of March, throw the chances all the other way; but it is not improbable that the House Military Committee will hit on some plan within the next few days, which will be offered by way of amendment to the bill of Mr. WILSON, which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House.

Major-Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, and the Secretary of War, Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, will appear before the House Military Committee to-morrow to be examined on the subject of consolidating the Military Staff Departments. It was Brig.-Gen. INGALLS, and not Gen. INGALLS, who was examined on Saturday.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

A large number of bills was reported from the Indian Committee of the Senate to-day. Among them was the one which passed the House some time ago, providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This, on the recommendation of the Committee, was to-day indefinitely postponed, which means that it will not be again taken up by the Senate at this session of Congress. The bill of the same Committee, which was reported some days ago, providing for the erection of the Bureau into a separate Department, will be taken up at an early day.

A NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals, at its meeting to-day, decided to present a report in favor of the construction of a bridge across the East River, to connect the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The Legislature of the State of New-York has already passed an act authorizing the erection of this work, and the Committee merely recommend the necessary concurrence of Congress.

THE COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A petition signed by one hundred and nineteen business firms of New-York City was presented in the Senate to-day asking the passage of an act making it incumbent on the Postmaster-General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for the carrying of the mails between the United States and Europe.

PERSONAL.

On Wednesday evening, Gen. COMSTOCK, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, will lead to the hymeneal altar Miss BESSIE, the accomplished daughter of Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR. Cards have been out for over a fortnight, and in fashionable circles the event has been anticipated with great interest. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Ascension, on H-street, after which there will be a reception at the residence of Admiral LEE. The reception and levee of the Knights Templar, which takes place to-morrow night at Willard's Hotel, is to be a grand affair. Preparations having been in progress for several weeks. Invitations have been extended to President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT, Speaker COLFAX, and many other prominent persons.

MISS VINNIE REAM.

VINNIE REAM was reintroduced to the Senate to-day in a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, who stated that she had completed her plaster cast of a statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; that in his opinion it was a faithful likeness of the deceased, and that in accordance with a law passed two years ago she was entitled to $5,000 at the hands of the United States. Mr. BROWNING also informed the Senate that an additional $5,000 would be due her when the statue was finished in marble; and concluded by asking the immediate passage of an appropriation of $5,000 to pay for the plaster cast.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

A NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

It is thought at the Treasury Department that Government will not lose anything by the failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, Ark. The amount owing by that bank at the time of the failure, to the Treasurer of the United States, and to Government disbursing officers, was less than $250,000. The assets of the bank with the Treasurer can be sold for an amount nearly equal to that figure, and if there be anything left to the bank at all it is not possible for the Government to lose.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

A number of Western steamboat men and coal dealers are here, looking after the interest of unobstructed navigation. They are opposing short span bridges, and urging canal enlargements and improvements of the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. Among the party are W. H. BROWN, H. W. BELTHOONER, Capt. R. C. GRAY, of Pittsburg, and Capt. D. Q. ROSS, of Cincinnati. The proposed Congressional excursion of last Fall is renewed to take place next Spring. The object is to show the vast country watered by the Ohio and the Mississippi, and the necessity for levees and other improvements.

WEST INDIA IMPORTS.

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from our Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, inclosing a copy of a decree published by the Minister of the Colonies of the Provisional Government of Spain, dated October last, by which the importation into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Island, of all materials destined for public works, is declared free from import duties.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day appointed Messrs. PAINE, MORRIS and RICE, a sub-committee to consider and report upon all applications for removal of political disabilities.

THE PERUVIAN MONITORS.

Intelligence was received here to-day from Pensacola that the monitors *Onondaga* and *Oneida*, sold by this Government to Peru, will leave Pensacola this week for Lima.

T. B. FLORENCE NOT DEAD.

Hon. T. B. FLORENCE is not dead, as telegraphed hence. His paper, the *Daily Union*, suspended publication on Saturday.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Delegate HOOPER received a telegram from Salt Lake City denying the report that BRIGHAM YOUNG has been attacked by paralysis. He is quite well.

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY AGAIN.

The case of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY again came before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, all the Judges present excepting Judge FISHER. The Court said:

"The paper submitted to it a few days ago by Mr. BRADLEY professed to have two objects: One to offer an apology to this Court for his language to Judge FISHER in the Criminal Court; and the other to ask this Court to suspend applying to his case the rule recently adopted, excluding from practice in all the Courts organized by the act of March 3, 1863, any attorney who may have been dismissed or suspended by either of them, so long as the order for that purpose continues in force. The Court after reading it longer to that paper, concludes by saying that, in its opinion, no apology on the part of Mr. BRADLEY there would be no difficulty in framing an apology which would be satisfactory to the Criminal Court, as well as this, and be creditable to himself. The absence of this spirit has hitherto been the only obstacle to his restoration to favor. Two circumstances, his years, his age, for his learning, and his ability in the profession. We have felt it to be a painful duty to exclude him from the Bar, of which he was the acknowledged leader, and whose we have often witnessed his triumphs. We issued our rule upon him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, and purposely confined our charges to two specifications—one the use of offensive language to Judge FISHER in the Criminal Court, which we then thought was a branch of our jurisdiction; and the other the letter to Judge FISHER, to which counsel referred, which we thought we had not jurisdiction to impose the fine we made. But his return to that rule was not such as we hoped it would be, and our order of dismissal from the bar was the consequence. He then applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a *mandamus* to compel us to restore him; and that Court granted the *mandamus* at its present term. The result was a result which we had not looked to as possible, but we have obeyed the mandate by rescinding our order of dismissal. Self-protection, the authority and life of the very Court were at stake, and this led to the adoption of the rule against the application of which to his case Mr. BRADLEY protests in the present paper. The result of all these proceedings, so far as he is concerned, is that the *mandamus* which he has obtained takes him away from the jurisdiction of this Court in General Term and remits him to the Criminal Court, where the trouble commenced. It is not our intention to rescind the rule we have adopted, or shrink from its application in a proper case. But as for counsel, Mr. BRADLEY, in a sincere spirit of conciliation, that he make the required retraction and apology to the Criminal Court, and thus prevent its application to his case. The result is in his own hands."

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has rendered the following decisions:

Pulled or undressed skins are dutiable at ten per cent. All duties must be deposited in coin. A deposit of an equivalent in money is not allowable. Where there is but one deck to a steamer and the engines and boilers which rest upon the hold between the decks, and the space so occupied being covered in, the law exempts from admeasurement only that portion which is above the deck. As a general rule the Department does not permit the examination and appraisement of any imported merchandise away from the public stores where it can properly be examined and appraised by them. Dutiable articles making part of a person's ordinary luggage, are not liable to such forfeiture as is defined in section 1 of the act of June 27, 1864, unless there has been a refusal to open or deliver such package upon demand, or an envelope in which they are inclosed, or some equivalent to such refusal, or an omission of articles from a declaration of contents of package required by section 45 of the act of March 2, 1799. Silk and cotton hosiery, shirts and drawers of silk, the chief value should be ascertained with the view of the application of the designation of "ready-made clothing" or "wearing apparel." A fishing vessel, under enrollment and license, may proceed with a cargo from a United States port to a port in the British Provinces on taking out a permit for the purpose from the Collector. She may on the same permit return to the United States and enter at the same port. National Bank depositories and fiscal agents of the United States are not authorized to charge individuals for redeeming mutilated or defaced United States currency on Government account. An importer is liable for any deficiency in payments of duties on bonded goods although such goods may have been transferred to another party. The prohibition in the ninety-second section of the act of March 27, 1799, against importations of foreign merchandise from other than adjacent foreign territory in vessels of less than thirty tons, does not apply to importations by sea from Columbia to Alaska. Goods withdrawn from a warehouse the day following the anniversary of the date of their importation, are liable to additional duty under the act of March 31, 1864. The revised warehouse regulations of October 20, 1865, continue in force. The act of March 3, 1865, concerning the transportation of merchandise to Mexico, Sisal merchandise cannot be transported to Carriso for exportation. These regulations do not require the establishment of bonded warehouses at ports along the Rio Grande. Goods may be exported in bond from one port through another ports in bond, for subsequent exportation to Mexico. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots imported into the United States after July 20, 1868, pay a duty of $2 50 per pound, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; also the internal revenue tax of $3 per thousand on all cigars and cigarettes, and $10 on all cheroots weighing over three pounds per thousand, and all liable to exceed $1 50 per thousand. Satisfactory evidence of the payment of the internal revenue tax under the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner must be required by the Collector before permitting their removal from their custody. Cigars, &c., cannot be delivered except in boxes of 25, 100, 200 or 500. All manufactured tobacco and snuff imported since July 1, 1868, pays the old, tariff added to the new internal tax, but must have been warehoused and so remained till Oct. 1, 1868. Goods landed before the act was passed are not affected. The old customs stamps are to be discontinued on boxes delivered. Importers, cigar, &c., dealers and manufacturers of tobacco are required to pay the internal revenue tax. That tax is chargeable only on those withdrawn for consumption. All shipments of manufactured tobacco between the Atlantic and Pacific ports via the Isthmus of Panama, must be corked and sealed, in accordance with the regulations of Sept. 1866. Cigars cannot be exported from Havana and transhipped in bond to a vessel of the United States Navy, for the use of her officers on the voyage to Europe, without payment of duty; for it would in such case be impossible to produce evidence of their landing abroad.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were made in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 11—Edmonston, et al. vs. Hinrichsen; judgment dismissing the appeal.

No. 51—Tyler vs. The City of Boston; judgment affirmed.

No. 84—Dows vs. Nelson, et al.; motion to dismiss denied.

No. 85—Dows vs. Nelson, et al.; motion to dismiss denied.

No. 86—Board of Supervisors of Macoupin County, Ill., vs. Cowles; judgment affirmed.

No. 107—Palmer et al. vs. Dorman; writ of error dismissed.

No. 144—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Harris; writ dismissed.

No. 145—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Harris; writ dismissed.

No. 56—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs. Knight. Judgment affirmed.

No. 19—Kendall vs. The United States. Judgment affirmed.

No. 45—The Pacific Insurance Company vs. Frank Soulee; on the questions of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. In this cause the Court held that it was the duty of the Assistant Assessors in reduce to their value in currency all returns made in coin, and that the person or corporation making such return is liable to pay income tax on the amount thus returned in currency, and that such income tax is not a direct tax, but a duty or excise, and as such obligatory and valid. Opinion by Mr. Justice SWAYNE.

The Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad vs. Jackson. In this cause the Railway Company sought to extract from a non-resident, a bondholder of their stocks, the five per cent. income tax imposed by the act of Congress, and a three mills tax authorized and imposed by the State of Pennsylvania, under an act of the Legislature, consolidating a Pennsylvania corporation with a Maryland corporation. The Court now hold that the Internal Revenue act does not contemplate the payment of such a tax by non-resident foreign holders, and that the State of Pennsylvania did not have jurisdiction to impose the tax levied in this case, because the corporation was created under the laws of Maryland, and was therefore beyond her jurisdiction.

Opinion by Mr. Justice NELSON.

No. 60. Page vs. Blake. Argument concluded.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial of the Kansas Legislature asking Congress to reimburse that State the expenses incurred in repelling the invasion of the rebel Gen. PRICE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the University of Kentucky for damages to their building and apparatus while occupied as a United States hospital.

Mr. CONKLING objected to the resolution because it proposed to authorize the Court of Claims to investigate claims for damage done to real estate, contrary to an existing statute.

Mr. DRAKE took the same view, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. POMEROY also presented several petitions for women suffrage.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of negroes of Georgia setting forth the "barbaric outrages committed upon their rights as citizens of the United States, and praying the interference by Congress in their behalf." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of 119 prominent business houses of New-York, engaged in the European trade, praying the passage of the joint resolution reported by the Postal Committee, explanatory of the act of July, 1866, in favor of the Commercial Navigation Company, on the ground that the Company are ready to construct all the needed steamships that the mails should be carried in American vessels, and that the passenger and freight money now earned by foreigners should be earned by our own citizens and remain in the country.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back a bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

It provides that the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company shall have the exclusive right for fourteen years to construct and maintain a line or lines of submarine cable to connect the two continents, provided one line or lines shall commence at Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory, and be laid by way of Alaska, and provided work be begun within one year from and completed within three years from the passage of this bill.

Section two authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more steam vessels to assist in making soundings, transporting material and laying cable.

Section three provides for giving the United States priority in the use of the lines, and the right to connect with the same; also authorizes the Secretaries of War and the Navy to protect them when necessary.

Section four reserves to Congress the right at any time to add to, alter or repeal the foregoing provisions.

RESOLUTIONS OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mr. MORTON presented the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature asking an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of Congress aiding in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and asking an appropriation of $100,000 to preserve the Falls of St. Anthony, and thus preserve navigation above.

Mr. POMEROY presented resolutions of the Kansas Legislature against the ratification of the Osage Indian treaty, and asking protection for the settlers on the Cherokee lands, and in favor of the payment of claims of Kansas volunteers.

Mr. WARNER presented resolutions of the Alabama Legislature in favor of the improvement of the Tennessee River.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported (No. 246) to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and recommended its indefinite postponement.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

On motion of Mr. PRESCOTT, the joint resolution making an appropriation for the improvement and extension of the Interior Department building, and authorizing the Secretary to erect an additional building, was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reluctantly opposed the resolution as authorizing extravagance.

Mr. PRESCOTT explained and defended it as necessary for the convenience and health of the employes of the Department.

The second section authorizes the removal or destruction of the models, which have been seventeen years on exhibition in the Department, and in regard to this Mr. PRESCOTT said the Committee had become satisfied that the preservation of old models of no use was unnecessary, and must be stopped now or before long.

Mr. WILLEY moved to amend by providing that models should be kept twenty-one years instead of seventeen years. Carried.

Mr. CONKLING could not compass his repugnance to giving Administrative officers authority to expend money or to do anything requiring good judgment and good faith, if the matter could possibly be postponed until after the 4th of March.

Mr. PRESCOTT had never heard of the Secretary of the Interior having abused any power to expend money which him by Congress, and therefore was quite willing to intrust this matter to his honesty and discretion.

Mr. FRELY said he had incautiously ventured into the atmosphere of certain rooms in the Interior Department under the present Administration of which Mr. PRESCOTT spoke, and he thought it absolutely necessary that the Secretary should be authorized to make the proposed changes.

Mr. HENDRICKS concurred in this view.

Mr. CRAGIN was willing the clerks of the Interior Department should breathe better air, but was opposed to the building any elaborate edifice which would or cripple the Patent Bureau, because in that Bureau the inventors of the country were deeply interested.

Mr. CAMERON thought the resolution proposed to expend too much money.

Mr. PRESCOTT thought it poor economy for Senators to vote down the immaculate fellow-citizens employed in the Interior Department, to a healthy-looking atmosphere for the sake of saving some money.

Mr. CAMERON believed that the Government employes in Washington were remarkably well provided for, and felt quite confident that most of them would survive until after the 4th of March, when there would come into power a new Administration which it would be safe to trust with the expenditure of money.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, regarded the portion of the resolution authorizing the destruction of models as the entering wedge for the abolishment of the Patent Office.

The resolution was further discussed by Messrs. WILLEY and PRESCOTT.

Mr. CONKLING moved an amendment providing that the resolution should not take effect until the 16th of April, 1869.

Mr. SUMNER suggested the 4th of March.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the suggestion. His object was to remove the temptation which might be presented by giving the resolution immediate effect, for the present Secretary of the Interior to use extraordinary diligence in making contracts for the proposed improvements.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he could understand that no certain patronage of the Department of the appointments to office. And—which was far the worst—plans that "to the victors belong the spoils," be without impropriety reserved for the new Administration; but he was unable to perceive how any Department officer could honestly make either money or political capital out of any appropriation to provide additional room for clerks of the Interior Department. He supposed, however, that it made no difference whether a clerk or two, more or less, should die in the meantime. If the expenditure of this money could be reserved for the next Secretary, he would probably be some parties in front of the door from 1-o'clock.

Mr. CONKLING replied that he did not know whether profit could be made out of the appropriation or not. He did know, however, that there existed in regard to the Secretary of the Interior the most unwholesome, most notorious, and the most scandalous suspicions; but whether the resolution would give him an opportunity for any improper "game," the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. HENDRICKS,) from his association with the Secretary, had better means of knowing than he (Mr. CONKLING) had. If the state of things was as the Senator from Indiana seemed to be, it was not to be wondered at that the Secretary was anxious to have all the money he could get, and was likely to kill several clerks between now and the end of March, the Senator from Indiana had surely been very remiss in not calling attention to it before.

Mr. HENDRICKS rejoined that if the Senator from New-York had knowledge of any official misconduct of the Secretary of the Interior, he was remiss in not having it so investigated. But that Senator had failed to meet his criticism on the proposed amendment, viz.: That it was designed by the Senator from New-York to reserve the expenditure of the appropriation for a Secretary in partisan sympathy with himself.

Messrs. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and STEWART favored the amendment because of the suspicious conduct on the part of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to other matters.

Mr. SUMNER was in favor of preserving all the models, and if necessary the whole of the existing building for their preservation and exhibition.

Mr. MORTON also opposed the destruction of any of the models, because they were an illustrated history of American inventions; but would not vote for any secretary to have the power, if the honesty of the Secretary of the Interior could not be trusted, as he knew nothing against the integrity of that gentleman.

Several amendments were made, so that the resolution, as passed, merely authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease a fire-proof building on G-street, for not more than $10,000 a year, and to destroy only models for patents not granted.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit the report of Mr. WILLIAMS, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

VINNIE REAM.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior stating that VINNIE REAM had completed a plaster statue of Mr. LINCOLN, which is really like the original, and asks the promised appropriation of $5,000.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Senate then proceeded to consider the Consular Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1870. Most of the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the striking out of that clause in the House bill consolidating several of the South American missions.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, moved an amendment, reducing the appropriation to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade, from $10,000 to $5,800, and in support of the motion, stated that the officers to whom this money was to be paid had never performed any duty nor had any to perform.

Mr. SUMNER was astonished. He recollected that JOHN RANDOLPH, in one of his palmiest days made, in Executive Session, a similar proposition in defense of slavery.

Mr. HENDRICKS hoped the Senator from Massachusetts was not going to make public proceedings in Executive Session. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER said that he was not. He was looking at a matter which belonged to history. The appropriation was made to pay the expenses of Courts, and which the United States Government were bound by treaty stipulation to maintain.

Mr. PATTERSON inquired the date of the treaty.

Mr. SUMNER replied that it was 1862.

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that that was after Mr. SLIDELL had left the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER said that SLIDELL's proposition was not the same as that of the Senator from New Hampshire, but similar to it. Mr. SLIDELL had proposed to bring home our squadron then on the coast of Africa, and which we were obliged by the stipulations of the treaty to keep upon the ground that it was a great expense to the country, and did nothing to prevent the slave trade. But even SLIDELL had proposed to do this in the regular way, by abrogating the treaty, which was done at the time from New-Hampshire was about to attain his object by a short cut, stopping the salaries of the officers appointed under the treaty of 1862. In that treaty Great Britain and the United States had taken upon themselves certain burdensome obligations with the glorious object of suppressing that traffic which had long been the opprobrium of civilization, and was at that moment a stigma upon the United States whose Government, therefore, should not be the first to repudiate those obligations. As to the fact that the judges and other officers appointed under this treaty had never had anything to do, was because their existence had frightened the slave-traders out of the business. That treaty of 1862 was one of the most glorious events in our history.

Mr. PATTERSON thought the treaty would be just as glorious if his amendment were adopted. For fifty years Congress had voted a certain sum annually "to guard the crypt," without knowing what was in it; but recently it had been discovered that the House, in considering an appropriation bill, that this appropriation had been originally made to pay an officer to guard the tomb of WASHINGTON, which it was then designed to be under the Capitol, and had been continued from year to year, notwithstanding the fact that there was no "crypt" to guard. The Senator from Massachusetts seemed inclined to follow the example, but he (PATTERSON) did not think it was a good one. So far as England and the United States were concerned, slavery and the slave trade were dead, but he would not consent to vote 5,000 a year to guard their "crypt." He denied that these Courts had stopped or done anything to stop the slave trade. They had merely transferred it from English and American to Spanish and Portuguese vessels. Notwithstanding the existence of the partial treaty. By the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) and him (PATTERSON) and JOHN SLIDELL in their attitudes toward the slave trade, there still remained one striking and consolatory distinction, viz., that Mr. SLIDELL had been a slaveholder, while he had been in his life an abolitionist.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that the vote from New-Hampshire at least admitted that the slave trade had been driven from English and American vessels, and surely that was a great gain for England and America.

After some further discussion by Senators PATTERSON and SUMNER, Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, moved to strike out $19,000 of insert $600, with a proviso that hereafter the salaries of each of the three Judges shall be $100 per annum. The amendment was pending when, at 4:30, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS presented the petition of the President, Professors and students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York for a reorganization of the Navy Medical Corps. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. BECK presented the petition of merchants and dealers in distilled spirits, residing in the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky, praying for a modification of the Internal Revenue law of July 2, 1866, and especially of sections 28 and 29 of that act. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call of States and Territories, Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

By Mr. SCHENCK—Authorizing the sale of United States bonds and bullion. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts—To prevent the collection of illegal imposts under color of State authority, meaning the tax on railroad passengers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill declares it unlawful for officers of railroad companies to collect or pay over to any State or municipal officer, or into any State or municipal treasury, any tax levied on the compensation paid to or from any State or district of the United States, or levied on the compensation of such person for such service.

By Mr. WILSON—Remitting a legacy tax on a legacy to a female institute in Bath, N. Y. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON—For the increase of the salary of the President of the United States to $300,000; also, for the payment of $76,000 to the widow and children of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HARRIS—An act supplementary to the act of March 3, 1865, relating to the national forces. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COBB—A joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, praying Congress to make appropriations to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ELIOT—A joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature relative to the Harbor of Michigan City. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHANKS—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver possession and title, without cost, to the Great Western, through its accredited Minister to the Government of the Two Sicilies, the *Minnetonka* and *Agawam*, in their present condition, and where they now lie in harbor. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DOCKERY—To refund certain taxes illegally collected in the Internal Revenue Department. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELLOGG—To revive grant of lands to Alabama for a railroad from Selma by Gadsden, and to confirm the same to the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HUNGERFORD—A joint resolution of the General Assembly of Alabama for the improvement of the Tennessee River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPALDING proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the mode of choosing Electors for President and Vice-President, and for Representative in Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It proposes the creation of electoral districts by Congress in each State, and each district to choose an Elector for President and Vice-President.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Relating to the Cherokee Neutral Lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio—To amend section 2 of the act of Feb. 26, 1867, for the relief of certain drafted men.

By Mr. DAWES—Several bills in reference to grants of public lands to the State of Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—To increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. HIGBY—Relative to the construction of the San Diego Railroad. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee; also to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands in the city and county of San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE—To secure the navigation of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FLAGLER—To incorporate the Columbia River Packet Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TROWBRIDGE—To provide for the construction of the Southern Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By several members from the Southern States—Bills to remove political and legal disabilities. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. LOGAN—Amendatory of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—Supplementary to the National Currency act of June 30, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT, of Arkansas—Granting public lands to Arkansas for the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JUDD—To regulate the method of converting gold into currency. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BENJAMIN—A concurrent resolution of the Missouri Legislature on the subject of the Central Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

By Mr. DEGEN—To promote the celerity of the postal service. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Also to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, of Michigan, to extend one of the roads to Marquette, Mich. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MYERS—To appropriate $600,000 for fitting up Lazaretto Island as a naval station. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The call for bills for reference being concluded.

Mr. KERR introduced a joint resolution providing ten per cent. additional compensation to the civil employes in Washington, whose salaries are under $2,000 for the past and present fiscal year, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. MULLINS moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 71.

THE TERRITOR

HAY AND FOOD FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

We published a few days since a notice from Washington of the telegram of our Minister at the Court of St. James, that the British order issued last Summer forbidding the importation into the Kingdom of American hay, had on that day been revoked. The business is now open to the public, and the limits at which it would be arrested beyond authorized by the British Minister.

The order forbidding the importation was based on the apprehension that the cattle disease might be brought by means of hay imported from this country, by substituted into England. We can conceive of no possible ground for such fear, except that it may have been supposed that the sweepings of hay lof of British ports had been gathered into bales after it had been removed by diseased animals and were sold to the Government for the use of the Army. Such a supposition is absurd on its face, and the fact that the order has been revoked shows that the British Government has come to the same conclusion. The Minister's explanation is satisfactory.

It was said, however, to have come from the suppliers of hay to the British Army, that the hay was not good enough for the use of the Army. Whether this was the motive of the order or not, it is certain that the hay of the United States is not inferior to that of any country, and that the British Army will be supplied with it as fast as it can be delivered. The difficulty of procuring ships has been overcome by the high rates of freight, and the hay will be sent in large quantities. The Government of Great Britain has been paying $30 per ton in gold for hay, and the price will be higher than that before the Spring. On the basis of the present price of gold, the hay will be worth $45 per ton in currency, and the profits will be very large

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. CATLIN'S

SCHOOL OF PAINTING AND MODELLING,

CLASSICAL AND ORNAMENTAL SCHOOL,

PROF. R. J. HOFFMAN,

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

DRY GOODS CLERKS.

TEACHERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. One thousand miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, the whole ground line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

In the choice of Government Lands granted to the extent of 12,800 acres per mile, and in the amount of the Government Bonds, which upon the whole road will be equivalent to \$9,000 per mile, this Company will be the favored one. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is par, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received by the Company's agents in New-York, and by the Company's agents in London, Messrs. DENNISTOUN, BROTHERS & CO., 26 Throgmorton-street.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for prompt delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Auzac, M. Lecoq, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
30th-st., near 6th-av.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. Tom Eversham, Stoddart, Hale, Leigh, Edmonds, Miss Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Gratten, Mr. Beckett and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Blake, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Chas. Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Lennox, Mrs. D. Reynolds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinnott and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mmes. Rose Chol, Mlle. Rimbelli, Mesers. Cooper, Lefevre, Duchesne, Gesse, Pelit and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE PLEBEIAN DAUGHTER. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John R. Owens.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening, THE SEA KING. Evening—WIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, corner of 27th-st.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning Norman, Lingard, Lizzie as dolores.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, AUROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BISHOP, SKELETON WITNESS, ONE GLASS MORE, &c. By a powerful cast.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
EMILIA GALOTTI and DIE SCHAUSPIELER-IN. Leading characters by Miss Van Buerdel.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
42d-st., near 6th-av., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONES SQUARE DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
Fifth-av., near 23d-st.
THE BIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 616 Broadway.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, &c. By Geo. Vandenhoff.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND ANNUAL CHARITY BALL. Under the auspices of distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING PARK.
59th-st., near 6th-av.
FIRST ANNUAL MASQUERADE AND FOR CARNIVAL of the Empire Skating Club.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition.....$10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2
Five copies.....$8
Ten copies.....$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

E. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported in Madrid that the Spanish Constitutional Cortes, soon to assemble, will establish a Directory to govern the country until a successor to the throne can be selected. A large deputation of citizens waited on the Ministry on Sunday, and urged the absolute separation of Church and State. The populace gathered in front of the Ministerial palace and clamored loudly for religious liberty.

The Chinese Embassy was received yesterday in Paris by Gen. DIX. The report that Gen. DIX had protested against the enthusiastic reception given to JEFF. DAVIS at St. Cyr is officially contradicted.

A majority of the Greek Cabinet have agreed to accept the decision of the Peace Conference. The vote stood four to three.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Committee on Indian Affairs recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill proposing to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The joint resolution, making an appropriation for the extension and improvements of the buildings of the Department of the Interior, was taken up. A section of the bill providing for the destruction of models which had been kept seventeen years, was modified, so that the models only of those inventions for which patents were not granted are to be destroyed. After a long debate, as to whether or not the present Secretary of the Interior was to be trusted with the disbursements of the money to be appropriated, the resolution was so amended as simply to authorize him to rent a fire-proof building for $15,000 a year. The Consular Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendments of the Committee agreed to. One amendment strikes out the amendment introduced in the House by Mr. BUTLER, to consolidate certain ones of the South American Missions. Mr. PATTERSON offered an amendment, reducing from $15,000 to $8,000 the appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. He stated that the officers to whom the money was paid had never performed any duty. Quite an animated debate ensued, during which Mr. SUMNER explained that the terms of the treaty rendered these officers necessary, and the fact that they had been appointed had served to drive away slave traders. Without disposing of the amendment the Senate adjourned.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions in the House, a number of each were presented and referred. Among them was a resolution directing the Secretary of the NAVY to deliver to the Greek Government without cost, the two monitors *Mantonomoh* and *Agawam*, as they now lie in the harbor. Referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. OGLE, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for the admission to the Union as a Territory of the Island of St. Domingo. The conditions of admission were printed briefly in the TIMES of yesterday, and will be found in full in our regular Congressional report. Mr. OGLE moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, and it was laid on the table—yeas 110, nays 61. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Special Committee on the New-York Election Frauds to employ additional clerks. The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to arrest FLORENCE SCANNELL and bring him before the House for contempt in refusing to answer questions put to him by the Election Fraud Committee. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the House agreed to hold evening sessions after to-day, for the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Internal Revenue bill. The Senate resolution, providing for the reorganization of the civil service in the several departments, was concurred in. The Senate bill, appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the destitute people of the District of Columbia, was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

A report from St. Domingo states that some prominent English capitalists have arrived there with a view to negotiating a loan. They are accompanied by engineers, chemists and photographers, and intend to make themselves familiar with the resources of the country. This portion of President JOHNSON'S Message which relates to the annexation of St. Domingo is received with great satisfaction by the residents of the island, and they look upon annexation as the direct road out of their political troubles.

JOHN CONNERS, E. R. WEBSTER and WM. CLAYTON were killed on Saturday last, at South Petersburg, N. Y., by the premature explosion of some nitro-glycerine, which they were using for blasting purposes on the railroad at that place. Five others were seriously injured, one of whom will probably die in consequence.

A frightful disaster occurred at Danbury, Conn., on Sunday evening. The upper dam which supplies the village with water broke away, and the flood thus created carried away two dams lower down the stream. The vast body of water which had been confined by those dams swept down through the valley, carrying everything before it. Bridges were washed away, houses floated off, and great damage inflicted upon property of all kinds lying in its course. One house containing a man, his wife child, was carried away, and three were drowned. The bodies of five persons have thus far been recovered, and it is thought several more persons perished.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, the well-known politician, formerly member of Congress, is not dead, as was reported in the *Tribune* yesterday. He is in very bad health, and fears are entertained that he may not recover.

It is stated by Col. BARRON, Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, that during the three months preceeding the calling out of the militia, there were received at the Governor's headquarters authentic accounts of over two hundred different murders, perpetrated with impunity in that State, and very many of the most fiendish outrages; but during the forty days which have passed since martial law was declared, but one single murder and not a single outrage has been heard of in the State.

A late arrival from Port-au-Prince supplies us with Haytian advices to Jan. 17. There was prospect of serious trouble with the French Government in consequence of insults offered to French residents of the town of Gonaives by the Governor, VICTORIN CHEVALIER. The dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, respecting the blockade of Haytian ports, had elicited much favorable comment from the official newspapers of the Republic. President SALNAVE was still in the south, directing military operations.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the distillery of HASLOR, NEWMAN & Co., Nos. 305, 307 and 309 Avenue A. The interior of the buildings was completely destroyed. They were four-story brick structures and were owned by J. KELLOGG; loss estimated at $15,000. The loss on stock, machinery, &c., is estimated at $60,000; insured for $54,000.

In the Rogers murder case, the Coroner's Jury, yesterday, returned an open verdict. The two LOGANS and TOLLARD are, however, still detained in custody, by order of the District-Attorney. A man named JOHN ROBINSON, a vagrant, has also been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

F. A. GOODALL, WESLEY LYON, SIMON WOLFF and JAMES WILKINSON were arrested yesterday for an alleged attempt to defraud the Union Pacific Railroad Company by obtaining $125,000 worth of the Company's bonds as collateral security for a loan of $100,000 made to the Company, and then disposing of the bonds and pocketing the margin.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. A complaint that a large quantity of benzine was stored in a tenement-house in East Fourteenth-street, was referred to the Fire Commissioners. The removal of an unsalubrious mill-pond from Northfield, Staten Island, was discussed at great length, and the question recommitted to the care of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise held a session yesterday and granted forty-six new licenses. They also investigated ten complaints against liquor dealers and revoked one license.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session yesterday. The Board of Aldermen appointed Committees to spend not more than $20,000 in celebrating WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and to proceed to Washington and claim from the Government moneys advanced by the City during the rebellion. In the Board of Assistant Aldermen there was much discussion with regard to the propriety of paying church assessments for public improvements.

Cotton was firm and in fair demand yesterday. Breadstuffs were in limited request and generally lower. Provisions attracted more attention; hog products were all higher. Groceries in moderate request. Freights quiet.

The prices of best cattle are well maintained, although trade is rather slow. Prime beeves sold a ready sale at 16c.@16½c. ₱ lb., net weight, with now and then a bullock sold at 17c. ₱ lb. For the best lots 17½c. ₱ lb. were asked yesterday; but the number sold for over 16c. was very limited. Inferior lots were sold at 9c.@15c. ₱ lb. Very fair beeves brought the 15½c. ₱ lb., net weight. Trade is fairly active for fair to good sheep, which sell at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. One drove was sold Saturday for 7c. ₱ lb., live weight. A few others were sold at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb., while large numbers were disposed of for less than 8c. ₱ lb. Hundreds were so thin and poor that it sold separate from the good sheep they would not bring 8c. ₱ lb. Swine are scarce and selling at high rates. The market is active and prices firm at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb. for dressed hogs. A few prime hogs were sold at 15c. ₱ lb. Live hogs are worth about 11½c.@11¾c., with a few choice lots above these quotations.

The San Juan Arbiter.

The referee in the great northeastern water boundary is, as everybody now knows, "the President of the Swiss Confederation." It is he who is to tell us what the treaty line of boundary is, and, if he cannot do that, then, according to the Stanley-Johnson protocol, to "give as a decision a line of boundary as the nearest approximation to an accurate construction of those words, and as furnishing an equitable solution of the difficulty."

For this decision, what is wanted is simply a just, candid, intelligent and judicious man; and, unless the present President of the Swiss Confederation differs from his predecessors, he should be exactly that man. Good sense, sound judgment and practical knowledge of affairs are the qualities which in Switzerland are deemed becoming to the head of the State. Indeed, while Switzerland is so small a State compared with our own, the Presidential office is still less proportionally powerful and significant. The President's salary is but £400 a year, his term of office is only a twelvemonth, and he cannot even be reëlected, or, at least, not until a full year has elapsed after his former term. More than that, he is simply one of the seven members of the Federal Council, (or *Bundesrath*,) who are themselves elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. These seven Councillors choose one of their number "President of the Council,"—that is, Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

But, as we have said, the very fact that so many agencies go to the election of the Swiss President, make it sure that he is a citizen of approved uprightness and good sense—the very umpire that is required in this dispute. Lord STANLEY, once referring jocosely to this choice, said that America had consented to take a Prince for referee in the *Alabama* case, and, of course, Great Britain could not do anything less than accept a President for the San Juan case. But the truth is that Switzerland was proposed by Great Britain as arbiter so long ago as 1860. In Lord LYON'S note of Dec. 16, 1860, to Gen. CASS, he proposed on behalf of her Majesty's Government that "the King of the Netherlands, or King of Sweden and Norway, or the President of the Federal Council of Switzerland, should be invited to be the arbiter."

The civil war of 1861-1865 broke up these negotiations before a reply was framed. This, however, was the real origin of the selection of the referee.

The Right and the Wrong of Strikes.

We have fallen upon another season of "strikes." The printers, the bricklayers the sailors, and now the tailors have in succession resorted to "strikes" as a means of bettering their condition and improving their prospects. The tailors naturally take the highest flights,—are more ambitious in their aims and more profound in their philosophy than any of the others. They propose not only to improve their own condition, but to change the laws of political science and the relations of society by their movement. One of their orators, a Mr. CASHMANN, at one of their meetings, after paying his business the compliment of saying that "the prisoners on Blackwell's Island were in a far superior condition to shop tailors," went on to say:

"Tailors should determine that no *capitalist may ride in a coach and four* by the profits of their labor while they were weltering in misery in garrets. *He did not believe in strikes*, but he believed in men banding firmly together, and going in a body to an employer to remonstrate upon their insufficient remuneration."

Now, we *do* believe in strikes, though we admit that Mr. CASHMANN'S plan is the best, at least to begin with. For men who receive insufficient remuneration to go to their employers and remonstrate, is a perfectly proper and civil proceeding; and if their employers be reasonable men and their complaints just, it is quite likely to prove effectual. No class of men, who are willing to work, ought to "welter in misery in garrets," whether "capitalists ride in a coach and four" or not; though we fancy that a good many sensible people would find quite as much "misery" in the coach as in the garret.

But if the employers refuse to pay higher prices, the workmen have a perfect right to "strike;" and if they can better themselves by doing so, they *ought* to strike. This is a perfectly free country, and every man has a right to work, or *not* work, just as he sees fit, so far as any restraints of law are concerned, and without regard to "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Whether he shall work or not is his own affair. He may judge for himself, and act on his own judgment. Only if he thinks it best not to work, he has no right to ask or expect anybody else to feed, shelter and clothe either himself or his family. If his fellow-workmen see fit to do this, either from kindly feeling or as a way of promoting their own interest by prolonging a strike, and so forcing an increase of wages, very well,—that is their own affair; they have a right to dispose of the "capital" they have saved as they may think best; and it is certainly more generous and quite as sensible to give it away to support men who deem it best not to work, as to invest it in a "coach and four."

There is no just objection to "strikes," on grounds of right. A workman has the same right to refuse to work for any fixed sum that an employer has to refuse to pay more. The question is one which each may decide for himself, according to his own view of his own interest. Nor is there any stronger objection against the *union* of men in strikes, and in supporting the members who may thus refuse to work. We do not think such unions are always wise. On the contrary, they often involve a good deal more of loss and of suffering than they avert. But they are sometimes necessary, and are never criminal.

But when men who are willing to work for any fixed wages are prevented from working, by force on the part of those who are not thus willing, they become the victims of absolute and inexcusable crime. No man, or body of men, has any right to forbid any other man from working at any rate of wages that he may deem it proper, or find it conducive to his comfort, to accept. In this form, and when carried to this point, strikes become criminal and injurious to all the interests of society. The law forbids, and it ought to punish, them; for it is the business of the law to protect every man's private and personal rights,—and among those rights is certainly the *right to work*. Any association that denies that right or prevents its exercise, makes war on one of the fundamental objects of all free society.

It may be said that without the power of thus enforcing their claim to higher wages, by preventing others from working at lower rates, strikes can accomplish nothing; they cannot attain their object. Very likely, but this only throws doubt on the object itself. No object can be justifiable, which can only be reached by unjustifiable means. It is of more importance to everybody that each man should enjoy the right to work, on terms satisfactory to himself, than that any set of men should be able to command a special price for their work. The interest of workingmen as a class everywhere, demands that the former right should be protected, rather than that the latter advantage should be secured. Whatever can be gained in wages by strikes, without infringing the rights of individuals to work on their own terms, is legitimate and just. But whenever strikers go beyond this, and by force or violence compel others not to work upon terms satisfactory to themselves, they can accomplish only injury and are wholly unjustifiable.

The Peace Policy—The New Constitutional Amendment.

The moral support accorded to the Virginia movement by Gen. GRANT is not the least significant of the indications afforded as to the policy of his Administration on the Southern question. To us of the North it is evidence of his determination to temper the enforcement of law with magnanimity and conciliation. By the better portion of the South it is accepted as proof that the Government will be conducted in the spirit of an enlightened patriotism rather than an embittered partisanship. The latter view is modestly expressed in a speech addressed to his neighbors by Mr. A. H. H. STUART, a member of the Virginia Committee, as we find it reported in the *Valley Virginian*:

"Mr. STUART spoke with great satisfaction of the interviews the Committee had had with Gen. GRANT, and referred to the decided opinions and broad and comprehensive views of the various subjects taken by the President elect. He referred to these interviews with pleasure, not only because Gen. GRANT favored the objects of the Committee, but because the clear and intelligent perception of the points involved, and the enlarged and statesmanlike views of them which he expressed, gave to the Committee an assurance that Gen. GRANT would prove himself equal to the duties of the high office to which he has been elected."

Observation at Washington may have brought the Committee to the conclusion that the temper evinced by the President elect pervades Congress much more generally than its opponents have allowed. We observe that the Virginia editors who have been on the spot, reporting the interviews of the Committee and the Wells party with the Reconstruction Committee, concur in representing leading Republicans as friendly in their tone, and not averse to legislative concessions.

The debates and votes of the House on the new constitutional amendment have shown that, while inflexible in their purpose to protect the rights of the freedmen, the majority are not willing to sanction, even impliedly, a measure admitting of proscription. The resolution reported by Mr. BOUTWELL, and finally adopted by the House, covers this ground. It affirms simply that "the right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States." There is here nothing more than a national affirmation of a principle which is already applied as the basis of a restored South.

The issue, proscription or no proscription, was raised by the substitute offered by Mr. SHELLABARGER. While prohibiting disfranchisement on account of race or color, it permitted the imposition of the penalty by States upon those who were engaged in the rebellion. The House, however, refused to accept the proposition by a vote of 127 to 61; and the feeling which dictated its rejection was expressed with great force by Mr. BINGHAM. He declared that he never would support a proposition "which so shocked and outraged the common sense of mankind."

"The amendment should be framed so as to carry out the humble prayer of Gen. GRANT—'Let us have Peace.' They would have peace so soon as they had clothed all the people with the right to vote, leaving the disqualifications to hold office where they now are. Let us have peace, he said, by an act of peace, that we may restore the broken fabric of American empire. Let us have peace by an act of peace, so that the land which but yesterday was stained with fraternal blood, may grow green and beautiful under the hand of honest toil. Let us have peace, that we may perfect the holy temple of our liberties, until it shall fill the whole earth with its glory and draw all nations into it. Let us have peace, that by our sublime example we may teach the whole world of men how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

These utterances are as honorable to their author as to the majority who have taken them for their guidance in the construction of the proposed amendment. They encourage a belief that the wise and generous policy of Gen. GRANT will have the cordial coöperation of Congress. It has been approved in advance by the party that elected him.

The Test Oath Tested.

Mr. SMITHE'S appointment of Mr. POLLARD to a sinecure position in the New-York Custom-house has served at least one good purpose. It has demonstrated the worthlessness of the test oath as a means of excluding from office unscrupulous adherents of the rebellion.

The author of *The Lost Cause* is one of the last men about whose attitude toward the Union while the war lasted any doubt could be reasonably entertained. He was not only a rebel during the war, but a noisy, obtrusive rebel for some time after the armies had withdrawn from the field. He was one of that malignant sort who would have had the conflict waged on the principles of savagery, and who refused to concede the fact of conquest long after national authority had triumphed. He was a non-combatant, indeed, as these ferocious strategists usually are, but as the editor of the Richmond *Examiner* he was incessant in his efforts to avert a pacific settlement, and to keep alive the flame of hate between the sections. His character was so notorious that when captured on board of a blockade-runner and sent to Lafayette as a prisoner of State, neither he nor his friends ventured to deny his mischievous activity as an abettor and supporter of the enemies of the United States. Both he and they acted as though his rebellious characteristics were something of which he had reason to be proud.

Yet this man, when a thousand dollar Federal office came within his reach, found no difficulty in swallowing the very oath which the law provides to keep just such persons out of Government employment. The obstacle which was intended to be insuperable proved inoperative at the point where its sufficiency might have been deemed most sure. An elastic conscience disposed of scruples. Nothing like the fear of perjury interposed of truth deterred Mr. POLLARD from swearing according to the prescribed formula. The moral aspect of the question did not trouble him a moment. Its legal bearings—according to his own apologetic explanation—were all he paused to consider. Has not the term "support" a distinct legal import?—he professes to have asked himself; and, of course, he soon stumbled upon a satisfactory reply. An obliging friend stood ready to help him over. "Why, Mr. POLLARD," it was suggested, "you are no more incapacitated from public office than would be BEN WOOD, who wrote against the Administration, or VALLANDINGHAM, who made speeches against it." The precise resemblance between POLLARD and WOOD or POLLARD and VALLANDINGHAM we are not required to discuss. It is enough that POLLARD, an avowed rebel, did not allow the oath to block his path to office, and now seems prepared to take it as often as Smythes shall be found willing to give him the chance.

The lesson taught is not a new one. Much swearing never has permanently aided loyalty or truth. It is a burden which the conscientious are slow to assume, and which again and again deprives the Government of the services which it most needs. Good men will not expose themselves to doubt upon the subject. They will not descend to subterfuge or quibbling to adapt an oath to their wants and wishes. They interpret it literally, as it was meant to be interpreted, and are content to remain in private life. On the other hand, not even the iron-clad oath, nor any number of oaths, frustrates the purposes of those against whom the public service most requires protection. They regard the Government as an enemy at whose expense they intend to live, and digest test oaths as easily as they digest their dinners. It always has been so and always will be so. The whole tendency of modern legislation in countries where oaths were formerly relied upon to exclude particular classes, is to dispense with them as a wrong to the worthy and a bagatelle to the bad.

The Pollard case shows that the test oath is of little value as a check upon appointments to office, when the party appointing and the appointee happen to be intent upon accomplishing certain ends. We know, however, that the requirement which is easily surmounted at the Custom-house and elsewhere, excludes from positions of trust and profit in the Southern States thousands whose participation in the rebellion was involuntary, and, in comparison with POLLARD'S, harmless. And the class thus excluded is made up of citizens whose characters and experience qualify them for useful positions. The time is not distant, let us hope, when the work of the Republican Party shall be so far completed as to render possible the correction of this anomaly.

The Rogers Murder.

It is now about twelve years since Dr. BURDELL was murdered; yet his murderer has not been discovered. The assassination was carefully nursed into a "mystery." The Coroner of the period, at an early stage of what was pompously and facetiously styled the investigation, made up his mind that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM did the murder,—and from that moment he shaped the inquiry to prove that fact. The evidence to which most weight was given was such as sustained that theory. Some of it was clearly manufactured for the purpose, and was the most eagerly welcomed. Clews were thrown out, from time to time, looking in other directions: these were carefully disregarded. For all the public know, the actual murderer was allowed to take the stand and swear to a tissue of falsehoods, concocted for the purpose of screening himself by fastening the crime on an innocent party. It is generally conceded that the Burdell inquest was the most disgraceful performance ever imposed on our excited public, under the guise of an investigation of a hideous murder.

Is the farce to be repeated in the Rogers murder case? It looks a little like it. The authorities seem to jump to the conclusion that LOGAN has been cleared from all suspicion by the evidence of the girl, MARTHA ELLSWORTH, with whom he passed the night preceding the murder. It is proclaimed that her testimony "established an *alibi* for him;" she also swore positively that "the clothes he had on were *not* those worn by the murderer," and "thereby," says the reporter, "his innocence was conceded to be established."

Perhaps he is innocent: but that fact has not been "established" by the testimony of the girl. On the contrary, that very testimony tends, directly and powerfully, to confirm the suspicions of his guilt. The case against *him* is thus far much stronger than against anybody else: and is strong enough, certainly, to call for the most rigid and thorough investigation.

The murderer wore a light overcoat, in the pocket of which was an envelope directed to JAMES LOGAN, the letter which the envelope had contained being gone. Part of his coat, the sleeve bloody on the inside,—the envelope and the murderer's hat are in possession of the authorities. The murder was done a few minutes before 7 o'clock in the morning. The assassin had a companion, taller than himself, who held his coat and called to him, "*Jim*, don't do it." This makes it extremely probable that it was the *receiver* of the letter, and not the writer or the messenger, who was thus addressed. Now MARTHA ELLSWORTH'S evidence shows that JIM LOGAN passed the night with her and left the house at *about* 7 o'clock in the morning,—accompanied by another person taller than himself,—and that he wore a light overcoat and a felt hat,—and that when he returned his right hand was bound up in a cloth, which he accounted for by saying that, in trying to escape the Police, he had hurt his hand on the fence.

All these coincidences, to say the least, are striking. They are more direct in connecting LOGAN with the deed, than was any item of the evidence against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in the Burdell case. They may all be consistent with his innocence, but they point very strongly in the direction of his guilt; and at this stage of the case that fact gives them importance. On the *face* their importance would be diminished, as they certainly are not conclusive.

But the girl, it is said, "swore positively" that the clothes left by the murderer were not those worn by LOGAN. Of course she did. She would undoubtedly, if asked, have "sworn positively" that he did not commit the murder. She was his [illegible] and she knew [illegible]. If she had sworn they were his clothes, she would have ended the case and also him. She is not likely to have had moral scruples which would compel her to tell the exact truth, with such results, even if it had been a simple matter of fact she was swearing to, about which she could not be mistaken; but it was a matter of opinion on which she might very easily be mistaken. Precisely the same thing is true about the time of his departure from her house. At first she did not know, but thought it was about 7. When she found that the murder was done *before* 7, she was certain he did not leave till half past. Is there anything strange or unnatural in all this?

We by no means mean to say that this LOGAN *did* the murder, but only to protest against the hasty conclusion, on the strength of such evidence, that he did *not*. His character, his antecedents, his associations show him capable of it,—and the admitted facts of the case direct suspicion toward him. He cannot be cleared of that suspicion by the testimony given by his mistress,—unless it is confirmed from other quarters: and for the authorities to jump to the conclusion that he establishes an *alibi* by her evidence as to time, and his innocence by her testimony as to his clothing, is simply trifling with the case.

Murders have been quite frequent in this City for a good many years past, and are now more frequent than ever. But they do not disgrace it half so much as the utter failure of the Police and other authorities to detect the murderers and bring them to justice. And this is largely due to the bungling, hap-hazard way in which the investigations are pursued. As we have already said, the Burdell case was the most conspicuous and the most culpable instance of this known for a long while. In that case the failure to detect the assassin was mainly due to the pig-headed stupidity and malignant one-sidedness of the Coroner, who fell a ready victim to the arts of the parties interested in convicting innocent persons. But that was by no means the only case of the failure of justice. A man named CORLIS was some years ago shot within a hundred feet of Broadway, near the entrance of the Carlton House; and the murderer still remains undetected. One Dr. LEUTNER was killed in his office, looking directly into Broadway, in the early evening, and no one to this day knows by whom. A dozen such cases have occurred within as many years. The authorities must not be satisfied with a show of zeal in such cases; they must detect the assassins who thus make New-York a more dangerous residence than any Western frontier town.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a very easy thing now for landlords, in fixing the rents for the year, to drive fifty or a hundred thousand more people out of the City, on the first of May, and compel them to take refuge and find shelter in New-Jersey, Long Island or Westchester County. Of course, we know perfectly well the landlords will get just as much rent as possible, and that tenants will pay just as little as possible. The same laws govern price and exchange in this matter as in other matters; and no appeals for clemency will have the slightest effect on either side. But, as regards rents, the course of things lately has shown that the price has reached the maximum compatible with the interests of capital invested in this City. Landlords must be satisfied with putting a limit to their demands, if they would, in the long run, secure their own advantage. We don't want to see tens of thousands of our best people driven from the City every year by the item of rent.

The application of the Government clerks in Washington for a bonus of ten per cent, in addition to their salaries has been remorselessly refused by Congress. They have usually asked, and got, twenty. But economy this time carried the day over benevolence. Why do the clerks always ask an increase? And why have they hitherto always got it? If their pay is too small, let Congress make it larger,—or let them resign. The House this year has established a precedent which we hope will be followed hereafter.

Some very remarkable conversions in opinion have been effected by our civil war. One of the most extraordinary is that of Ex-Gov. WISE, who declares in a recent letter that he "praises God for the war every day, notwithstanding its disaster and deaths, as a special providence, indispensable to free me and my heirs forever from the weakness, if not wickedness, of African slavery." It will be satisfactory to many people to learn that the fiery Ex-Governor praises God every day for anything, and still more so to learn that it is the abolition of slavery that elicits his hallelujahs.

Unless Gen. GRANT himself says something about his Cabinet soon, it will be made up for him by public rumor in a way that he will find anything but satisfactory to himself or anybody else. We have already mentioned the Nevada contest for the Senatorial seat of Gen. NYE, who is to be translated to the Cabinet; and now we have a rumor from the West that Bishop SIMPSON is to be Secretary of State. If this state of suspense is to be indefinitely prolonged, no class of the community will be exempt from these drafts for the supply of Cabinet material.

Mr. ROBINSON has introduced a resolution to Congress increasing the President's salary to $100,000, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. MORRISON was a most unfortunate introducer of such a measure, and it was referred to a most unfortunate Committee for its passage.

We have not the slightest doubt that if all the machinery of Police and of justice which is now in existence in this City were put in operation against the City's crime and criminals, we should quickly have both of them reduced by one-half. Crime is rampant because of its impunity. Criminals stalk round in gangs because they have nothing to fear—or at least they have nothing to fear sufficient to frighten them. It is through the agency of terror that they must be op- [illegible] What ANNEXATION says of tropics is true of fear, that it petrifies the passions through *awe*. If we had, in even one-quarter of the cases of crime, summary arrest and summary punishment, we should soon witness a remarkable purification of the criminal passions of the City. Our new District-Attorney and our new City Judge have begun their duties well. It lies with them, in a measure, to say how far crime shall prevail in New-York.

The Coroner's jury in the Rogers case, while they confess their inability to fasten the murder on anybody in particular, declare themselves satisfied that some of the witnesses in the case have committed perjury. Something would be gained if they had said who they were.

The German immigration to this port has been greatly in excess of any other nationality during the past ten years, and for the last three years it has not fallen far short of one-half of the total number of foreigners who have sought to find homes for themselves in this country. During the time last mentioned the aggregate number of Germans who have landed here foots up at 320,000. These emigrants are heartily welcomed, and as they are absorbed into the great cosmic character of the population of the country their effect upon our industries is advantageously felt. For the most part the Germans bring with them sufficient capital in money to enable them to take care of themselves until they can find work, and thousands of them are skilled craftsmen in the various manufacturing employments.

Two bits of information, reported by special telegram, in some of our contemporaries, are squelched to-day by later advices. T. B. FLORENCE is not dead, and BINGHAM YOUNG has not had a stroke of paralysis.

An anxious inquirer wishes to know what Mr. LELAND, the Appointment Clerk in the Custom-house, means in the note he published yesterday, when he says that he has come to be "extra watchful lately, and never opens his mouth but to put his foot into it." We really don't understand how an ordinary man could perform the gymnastic feat here alluded to; but, if anybody is in danger of doing it successfully, he has an excellent reason for keeping his mouth shut and being extra watchful.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has very frequently expressed the determination that under no circumstances shall his own authority be questioned in France. He reminded the Chambers of this fact when their sessions were opened a fortnight ago. He said he was "thoroughly resolved to maintain, without discussion, the essential bases of the Constitution which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks"—the "essential bases" being, of course, in general and particular, the rights of his own dynasty. In this way NAPOLEON is constantly reminding the French people that resolution is their only agency of progress.

Women are gradually working their way into new and more agreeable avenues of occupation. The sewing machine has greatly relieved them of the drudgery of plying the needle, and other labor-saving devices have sensibly diminished the hardship of the various domestic employments to which, not many years since, they were compelled, almost exclusively, to devote themselves. Women are now extensively engaged in printing and other light employments to which their strength is adapted, but which, until lately, were fields worked entirely by the male sex. Among the last branches of industry which have grown up for the gentler sex is that of telegraphing. Their services in this art have been tried for a year or two past with great satisfaction, and now we have information that a school for their gratuitous instruction in this art is to be opened on the 15th inst. at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Telegraphing requires intelligence, a quick ear and ability to keep a secret. These qualifications, without exception, thousands of women possess—a very malicious tradition to the contrary notwithstanding.

Both the French Emperor and the Prussian King have lately announced that their respective Governments are now fully prepared for war. Both of them express their desire for the continuance of peace; but if war should come, then, etc., etc. Nothing could give such a terrible idea of the barbarism and degradation of man in Europe as the fact that two millions of men stand armed to the teeth in these two countries, ready to slaughter each other at any moment the order is given by their masters.

"Chicago, Indiana," all a Lynx Joke.

It is the age of "State division," and "peaceable secession;" but the telegram announcing that the Illinois Legislature had "ceded Chicago to Indiana," was somewhat more extraordinary than setting off West Florida to Alabama, or slashing up Michigan into "Ontonagon," and Wisconsin into "Superior;" stranger than dissolving Tennessee, or trisecting Texas, and subdividing Pennsylvania—in fact as peculiar as creating Manhattan Archipelago.

Well, it was all, of course, what Artemus calls a "goak"—one of those bits of farce wherewith grave legislators occasionally recreate and solace themselves, and relieve the strain on their intellects. We don't say we should have blamed rural Illinois, had the matter been serious. But, at any rate, it was a joke, whose explanation is that last Friday the entire Chicago delegation (except two) went home to spend Saturday and Sunday, as the pies of "consulting their constituents about the lake front and the park measures." Whereupon a Mr. COOK introduced, on Saturday, a bill "to incorporate the Farmers' Elevator Company, and to cede the City of Chicago to the States of Indiana and Wisconsin," which "amid roars of laughter was read a third time and passed—ayes 76, nays 2." And, having accomplished this stroke of facetiousness, the House next incorporated the Illinois Elevator Company, with powers fully defined in section 2, namely, "To elevate the shirt-collar of the gentleman from Pike." And so on.

Having thus relieved, as we trust, the anxieties of any New-York holders of Chicago real estate, we shall now suggest to the Chicago legislators to beware how they go home again in a body to "consult their constituents." Many a true word is spoken in jest. Having done this bit of "ceding" so easily "for fun," the Illinois people may try it on in earnest. We hope it will also serve as a solemn warning to our New-York delegation at Albany not to quit their posts, lest some fine morning they wake up and read in the TIMES that the day before, the City of New-York had been "ceded" to Commissioner Radford's Island.

TRAGIC SCENE AT A WEDDING IN TENNESSEE.—A young man while being married was shot down by the brother of his bride, on Thursday evening,

TELEGRAMS.

The Greek Cabinet Vote to Accept the Peace Conference Protocol.

Religious Liberty Demanded by the People of Spain.

A Terrible Disaster in Connecticut—Several Persons Drowned.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Greece Accepts the Decision of the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 1.

A dispatch from Athens, dated yesterday, announces that a majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposition of the Paris Conference. When the question was brought to a final vote, four Ministers gave their voices for signing the protocol, and three, including M. RHIGAS, the President of the Ministry, voted against it.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 1.

A telegram from Constantinople asserts that Mr. MORRIS, the American Minister, instructed by Secretary SEWARD, has offered the Sublime Porte the mediation of the Government of the United States in the quarrel between Turkey and Greece.

SPAIN.

A Directory to be Established—The People Demand Religious Liberty.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 1.

It is understood that the first business of the Constituent Cortes, soon to assemble, will be to establish a Directory to govern the country until a Sovereign is chosen.

A deputation composed of citizens in favor of a Republic and of freedom of religious worship, waited upon the Ministers yesterday, and requested them to issue a decree declaring the absolute separation of Church and State. An immense crowd gathered in the street in front of the Ministerial palace, and clamored for religious liberty. The Ministers replied that they would refer the whole subject to the Constituent Cortes.

The Government has prohibited large popular demonstrations and the utterance of political cries in the streets, as liable to lead to disturbances of the public peace and order.

FRANCE.

Gen. Dix and the Chinese Embassy—Jeff. Davis at St. Cyr.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 1.

Gen. DIX, the American Minister, yesterday received Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and the Chinese Ambassadors with their suite.

The Princess MATHILDE gives a reception this week to the Chinese Embassy.

A report is current that Gen. DIX protested against the unusual honors with which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was recently received at St. Cyr, while on a visit to the military schools there. It is officially denied by the French Government that the Minister of the United States has made any such protest.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 1—Evening.

In the Corps Legislatif the Opposition speakers demand the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Mexican Republic, on the ground that French interests suffer by their interruption.

AUSTRIA.

Editors to be Allowed a Trial by Jury.

VIENNA, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Reichsrath has adopted a bill allowing trial by jury in all cases of violation of the laws for the regulation of the Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Telegraph Lines Again in Working Order.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Irish telegraph lines, which were prostrated by a severe storm, are now in working order, and messages are passing to and fro between the American and European cities.

ST. DOMINGO.

Visit of English and French Capitalists—The Annexation Treaty.

ST. DOMINGO, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. EDWARD HARTMONT and Mr. HENRY GRAHAM LAWSON are here negotiating a Government loan. Mr. LAWSON is the son of a member of Parliament. The party is accompanied by engineers, chemists, photographers and assistants, projected to make an accurate report of the available resources of the Republic. They bring letters from Lord STANLEY, and evidently mean business. Mr. LAWSON has gone with the scientific corps to Alta Vela, where an American Company is now removing guano, paying this Government a royalty of $2 50 per ton. He will afterward visit the salt hills of Neybe and the oil wells of Azua.

There is also a French party in the field, headed by Mr. SANZUC MULHADO, administrator of the Lyons Railway. It is understood that the proposition of these parties will not interfere with the plan of the New-York steam kings to establish at Samana the steam, mail and trading centre of the West India Islands.

That portion of President JOHNSON'S Message in which he breaks of the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, has been received here with the liveliest satisfaction. It is regarded by all parties as the only peaceful solution of possible existing difficulties.

Special instructions have been sent to Mr. FARNELL, Dominican Envoy, to press the matter at Washington. The annexation of Santo Domingo will give another California to the United States.

Bands down occasional guerilla raids on the border, the country is in perfect calm. Trade is reviving; crops, particularly tobacco, are unusually fine this year.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO GOMEZ, the newly-elected Vice-President, is of the American school in politics, and is a man universally respected for his firm and patriotic character.

MEXICO.

Unsettled Condition of the Country—Telegraphic Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 1.

The steamers *Colorado*, from Panama, and *California*, from Mazatlan, arrived to-day. The *California* recently performed semi-monthly trips between Acapulco and Mazatlan, but the service has temporarily suspended. The United States steamer *Saranac*, from Mazatlan Jan. 20, had arrived with intelligence from Colima. The condition of the country is unchanged, although it is manifest that there is a desire to improve social and political relations. Highwaymen are infesting the public roads. The telegraphic wires are stretched from Manzanilla to Vera Cruz *via* Colima, Guadalajara and the City of Mexico. The lines to Mazatlan, Acapulco and Rio Grande are to be finished before the rainy season.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Mode of Settlement of the Nova Scotia Difficulty.

TORONTO, CANADA, Monday, Feb. 1.

With regard to the new arrangement with Nova Scotia, an Ottawa correspondent says that Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD has agreed to bring a measure before Parliament to provide that the Nova Scotia debt, on her coming into the Union, shall be fixed at a fraction over nine million dollars, being five millions less than fixed by the Constitution. An annual subsidy is to be paid Nova Scotia from the commencement of the Union, for ten years, of about $80,000 per annum. The Province Building in Halifax, which cost $250,000, is to be taken possession of by the Dominion, and Nova Scotia paid for the expenditures on it.

A dispatch was received from the Colonial Office on Saturday, stating that no further consideration of appeal would be had by the Gladstone Government. This has induced Mr. HOWE to enter the Cabinet at once. Sir JOHN YOUNG left for Montreal by special train this morning.

Official information has been received here that the troops serving in Ontario will be withdrawn on the 1st of May. A company of Royal Canadian Rifles only will be stationed here to protect the barracks. London will be abandoned as a military post.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Breaking of Dams at Danbury, Conn.—Houses and Bridges Swept Away—Ten or Twelve Persons Drowned.

DANBURY, Conn., Monday, Feb. 1.

The most terrible disaster that has ever occurred in Danbury happened last night, destroying a number of lives and much property. About 1 o'clock in the evening the upper Kohanza dam, which supplies the borough with water, gave way, letting down the water with such force as to carry away the lower dam also. The water of the two dams thus let loose formed an irresistible force and carried away all before it. Finch's dam, which was carried away by a flood last Summer, was again destroyed. The upper Main-street bridge was carried away; also the Balmforth-avenue and White-street bridges, while the Patch-street bridge and the one at LACY, HOTT & CO.'s shop are rendered almost impassable. Houses and small buildings were carried down stream and destroyed. Immense cakes of ice, with rocks, trees, &c., were carried a great distance. A house in the north end of the town, occupied by the family of Mr. A. CLARK, was carried away with the inmates—a man, his wife and a boy—and all were drowned. The wife and child were found in the stream, near Myrtle-avenue, and the husband was picked up near Peck's ditch. At the latter place the body of a Miss HUMPHREY was found, and near at hand the bodies of Miss BOOTH and Mr. CHARLES ARMSBY'S mother was recovered. Thus far five bodies have been found, but as a number of persons are missing it is feared they have been drowned. It is supposed that twelve or fifteen lives were lost.

Fire at Wilmington, N. C., and Several Persons Injured.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Feb. 1.

A livery-stable owned by R. H. GRANT, and occupied by SOUTHERLAND & STRAIGHT, was burned to-night. In tearing down a shed the following persons were injured: JOHN RANKIN, left leg and several ribs broken; GEO. S. CAPES, leg broken and internal injuries; C. HUSSMAN, thigh broken; SOL HOSS, arm broken; EDWARD STOKY and Col. JOHN G. HEDRICK, slight injuries; ARCHIBALD MCCALLUM, internal injuries. All of the injured parties are well-known citizens and members of the Hook and Ladder Company, except MCCALLUM. It is hoped that none are fatally injured.

The fire is still progressing.

The Pan-Handle Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 1.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pan-Handle Road, held in Steubenville to-day, the lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway to the Pan-Handle Road was unanimously approved. The old Board of Directors were redirected for the ensuing year.

Locomotive Explosion—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 1.

An engine attached to a freight train on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Barnesville this morning, killing the engineer and fireman, and seriously injuring three train men.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Snowing	18
Halifax	North	Clear	20
Portland	West	Cloudy	28
Boston	West	Clear	34
New-York	N. W.	Clear	36
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	36
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	30
Washington	N. W.	Clear	36
Fortress Monroe	North	Clear	36
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	40
Augusta	West	Clear	42
Savannah	N. E.	Cloudy	60
Charleston	E. N. E.	Clear	49
Oswego	North	Clear	22
Buffalo	West	Cloudy	26
Cleveland		Cloudy	34
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	30
Louisville	North	Cloudy	39
Mobile	East	Cloudy	52
New-Orleans	S. E.	Th'der-storm	58
Key West	N. E.	Clear	74
Havana	—	Clear	74

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 1.—On Saturday morning an unknown man, supposed to be named JOSEPH QUINN, a vagrant, was found in a dying condition on the road leading from Kinderhook to Ghent, near the house of DANIEL J. FALES, where he had stopped the night previous. He appeared to be about 45 years of age. In the morning he stated that he was going to New-York, where he had friends. He soon expired, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "death caused by consumption."

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1.—REUBEN WATTS, a respectable citizen of this city, died yesterday, aged 85. The deceased was in the service of the Bank of Baltimore 64 years, having entered in 1805, and served in various positions up to chief clerk.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 1.—The Governor has issued a warrant for the execution, on the 26th of February, of WILLIAM SLOOPS and CHARLES QUEEN, Lancaster, to be hung at Shippensburg, Monroe County, for the murder of THEODORE BRODHEAD.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—F. R. FULLERTON, a prominent citizen of this town, and well known throughout the country as an extensive manufacturer, died at his residence in this town, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, of typhoid pneumonia.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—Grounds for a new trial in WILLIAM REED, the wife murderer, were filed this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—The jewelry store of ARCHIBALD CORBY, in Davenport, Iowa, was robbed last night of eighty watches, rings, bracelets, &c., valued at $1,500.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 1.—At the races on the river here, J. P. NORTON'S six-year old gelding, *Happy Jack*, won on the half-mile heat in 1:14¾. The race was won by A. A. FARRAR'S mare, *Lady Benson*, in 1:13, 1:12, 1:14¾.

Interesting to Pilots—Judge Cardozo's Conflicting Decisions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 23d of October, 1866, the case of THOMAS CONLEY *vs.* CHRISTIAN F. PUNCH was tried in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice CARDOZO. The following report, published a few days later by the NEW-YORK TIMES is a fair statement of the facts presented, and the ruling of the Judge:

"OFFSHORE PILOTAGE—IMPORTANT TO SHIPS.—*Thomas Conley vs. Christian F. Punch.*—This action was brought to recover from the defendant, master of the Swedish bark *H. Berggren Olsen*, under the 12th, 14th, 16th, and 20th sections of the Sandy Hook Pilotage act of June 22, 1858. The evidence showed that on the 12th of May, 1866, the plaintiff hailed the bark at sea, at such distance south of New-York as to be seen from the deck in daytime and in fair weather, which by section 12 entitled the pilot to offshore pilotage, being one-fourth in addition to the ordinary rates. The plaintiff offered his services as pilot; the captain chose to take the bark in, but informed him in substance that he would not pay offshore pilotage. The plaintiff replied: 'Then I will be off,' and left the bark. It was proved that the plaintiff was a pilot, and duly licensed by the Board of Pilot Commissioners; that at the time of hailing the bark she had no pilot on board, and that he (the plaintiff) was speaking the vessel; that subsequently, and when close to the block, she took a pilot, to whom defendant, as consignee of the bark, paid $73 inshore pilotage. Held by the Court—That evidence of hiding another pilot and paying pilotage to him, as a masterly device to cheat one by the captain to pay the pilotage defined by the section of offshore pilotage was a refusal to take plaintiff on board the bark under the act, and the jury was directed to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed."

On the 26th day of January, 1869, in the same Court, before the same Justice and a jury, the case of JAMES O. SULLIVAN *vs.* The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was tried. The following report, found among the legal items of the New-York *Herald* of Jan'y 0, is a fair statement of the latter case:

"TROUBLE OF SERVICES SHOULD BE MADE AT THE HOOK.—*Sullivan vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.*—The plaintiff is a Sandy Hook pilot, and brought this action to recover the amount of the fee for conducting a steamship from Sandy Hook to New-York. It appeared that the plaintiff hailed one of the defendants' steamers about twenty-five miles outside the Hook, and offered his services to pilot her in. The commander of the vessel declined to take him, and declared that under these circumstances he would not pay him. The plaintiff, being the first pilot who offered to perform that duty for the vessel, was entitled to be employed, being duly licensed and authorized by the Board of Pilots. The Court charged the jury that, on the ground that the services were not compelled or employ, a pilot on board who has offered his services, being within a reasonable distance of Sandy Hook, and it did not appear that the plaintiff had offered his services after the defendants' vessel had reached that point.

It will be observed that the facts are the same in both cases. It is also worthy of notice that the jury participated mechanically in both. In the first the instructions given by the Court to the jury amounted to this: "Gentlemen, the law is so strong in support of the pilot's claim, that there is nothing for you to decide. A verdict must be found for the plaintiff." In the second the decision amounted to this: "Gentlemen, there is no law to support the pilot's claim, and hence there is nothing for you to decide. The defendant must have judgment." This is a remarkable instance of judicial consistency. The Honorable Judge discagrees with himself. Whatever the subject may be on the weight of the decisions, the law remains where it was established formerly by the Court of Appeals.

Will Judge CARDOZO please say what he means when he says that the vessel need not employ a pilot until she has reached Sandy Hook? Sandy Hook is three nautical miles inside the buoys on the bar where the danger of entrance begins. The Court of Appeals of this State have decided that a vessel must take the first pilot offering, without limitation of distance. PILOT.

WASHINGTON POLITICS.

Counting the Presidential Vote—The Feeling About the Cabinet—The Banks-Halleck-Stanton Controversy—The Speakership.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

The Presidential vote will be counted on Wednesday, the 10th day of February next, at 1 o'clock, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the Senate, with the President of the Senate in the chair. The Senate selects one teller, and the House two. Presiding officer (Mr. WADE) opens the envelopes and reads the vote, and the tellers record it. Objection can be made by any member of either House to the counting of the vote of any State, and in that case the Senate will retire to its own chamber, and each House will vote separately upon the question of the reception of the vote of such State, and *without* debate. This is the provision of the joint rule of the two Houses on this subject. The proceeding, though interesting because of its unfrequent occurrence, is not calculated to be of a very entertaining character. The certificate of the result, made by the presiding officer, follows immediately, and will reach Gen. GRANT when he returns from New-York, whither he goes Feb. 4. Then people expect to hear something about the Cabinet. The feeling on this subject has increased with great rapidity during the past week, and the matter has been more warmly discussed in Congressional circles than at any previous time. The greatest anxiety is to ascertain if Gen. GRANT has consulted anybody, and if so, who is it? The general belief, greatly strengthened by a reported utterance to that effect by the General himself, is that he has yet consulted nobody as to the choice of men. Will he consult anybody? is anxiously asked. Will he make up his Cabinet without affording the great army of self-constituted advisers an opportunity to present the claims of men whom they deem entitled to consideration? That remains to be seen. The indications are that he will.

I know of several State delegations who would like to present names and indorsements, and measures have been instituted, I understand, to ascertain if such a presentation would be agreeable to him. They do not expect him to indicate what the action will be, but simply wish an opportunity of presenting their candidate formally. I do not believe they will be gratified. It will almost inevitably lead to that dictation in such matters, which, I believe, Gen. GRANT greatly desires to avoid.

Some people argue that if he makes up his Cabinet without consulting his friends, he will virtually have made all the other appointments likewise, as it is generally believed that he will make his appointments through the several heads of departments instead of listening to applications in person, as has been largely the practice for the past twelve years. But as Gen. GRANT has not yet asked to be relieved of any of the responsibility of the coming Administration, anxious and curious people will have to possess their souls in patience a while longer.

As to whether Gen. GRANT has positively decided upon his selections, no one knows but himself. A civil officer of high position, bearing close personal and official relations to him, who has talked with him frequently about Cabinet matters, expresses the opinion that his decisions are positively and immovably fixed, though he asserts he has not the slightest idea himself of the men.

The Banks-Stanton-Halleck controversy will probably be settled soon by the publication of the correspondence. Gen. BANKS is said to be preparing the orders, and they will probably appear during the coming week. Some of Gen. BANKS' friends have been urging Gen. GRANT to publish these orders, but he has steadily refused to become a party to the controversy.

The Speakership is practically confined to Messrs. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and BLAINE, of Maine, both excellent men, well qualified for the position, either of whom would make a presiding officer acceptable to the whole House. The most vigorous canvass is being conducted by the friends of Mr. BLAINE, and his superior effort is therefore in his favor. He is probably stronger in the West than Mr. DAWES, but in New-England the latter leads him. Of the twenty members from that section who will be in the House when the vote is taken, fifteen will vote for Mr. DAWES and five for Mr. BLAINE. The contest thus far has been conducted with the utmost good feeling on both sides, and the high character of the candidates renders it certain that it will be free from everything of an unpleasant nature. OLYMON.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas Jones, Jr.

Hon. THOMAS JONES, Jr., for fifteen years a publisher in this City, died on Friday night last at his residence, No. 231 West Forty-eighth-street, of consumption, after a lingering and painful illness of more than six months. He was born in Oneida County in 1820, and was therefore forty-five years of age at the time of his death. He read law in the office of Hon. JOHN STEVENS, of Rome, and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged actively in the practice of his profession. He had been for many years a man of activity and prominence, having occupied a seat in our State Legislature and various official positions in the City; but the interest with which he has been most closely identified, and in connection with which he is best known, is insurance. One of his earliest ventures in this field was the organization of a fire insurance company in Rome, on the mutual plan. Soon after he became connected with the Mutual Life of New-York as agent, and removed to this City. As long ago as 1850 he established, and up to last March conducted, a publication called the *Insurance Monitor and Wall-street Review*, which, under his able management, grew to be the largest periodical of its kind, perhaps, in the world, and is now the oldest and most widely circulated in this country. Personally Mr. JONES had the rare faculty of attaching to him all whom he met. Probably no man in the whole profession of insurance had a larger circle of friends and well-wishers than he. His impulses were quick and generous, and his friendship warm and respective. His funeral services will be attended at 2 o'clock to-morrow at his residence, after which his remains will be taken to the family burying place at Rome, N. Y. The Welsh societies and Masonic fraternity, of which he was a prominent member, will attend his funeral to-morrow, and the Underwriters of the City will also very generally pay their last token of respect to the memory of him whom they have known so long and so intimately.

Address of President Johnson to the Georgetown Cadets.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1869.

The Georgetown College Cadets, about one hundred strong, under command of Capt. SHERIDAN, were received by the President this morning in the East Room of the White House. They executed various military manœuvres in an admirable manner.

A congratulatory address was made to the President by the Captain, which led to a somewhat lengthy response from the President. He referred to his devotion to the country, and his efforts to preserve the Constitution from violation, which, if true, would make the address complimentary. He counselled the young men to be educated for competent rulers, said: "Restrictions must be placed upon those who have power. One is not to be entrusted with unlimited power, for he will abuse it. We have done others and can do. Our Government will become a monarchy if due caution is not exercised. If we are to have a master, we should have a sovereign whom we can truly call our master. As for myself, I acknowledge no sieve as my master; the fundamental principles that I have laid down through my public life have been my influence to do. The President then delivered a lengthy address on the history of the Constitution, and spoke strongly against "tinkering with it by amendments. He said that he had never exercised any power outside of the constitution, and though that rather than exercise doubtful power it should be suspended until the will of the people could be consulted.

FINE ARTS IN NEW-YORK.

New-York is destined to be the Venice of the New World, as famous for distinction in the domain of art as in that of trade and commerce. Art cannot be said to flourish in any other American city. It finds no encouragement in Boston, and languishes in Philadelphia and Chicago. From all parts of the Union artists flock to New-York. They may commence in other cities, but reputation, ambition, and general want of appreciation, soon drive them to the great Metropolis, where their talents find the recognition and pecuniary reward which are the object of every artist's aspirations. It is true we are still without an academy suited to the wealth and grandeur of the City, (though we understand that a liberal-minded merchant has offered one million of dollars to found and erect such an institution, provided another million is raised by subscription or by the City authorities,) but, nevertheless, New-Yorkers never had more ample opportunities than at present for the gratification of their taste in art. All their surroundings are artistic. Our very stages and street cars are adorned with landscapes and figure pieces, that amuse if they don't instruct; and the artist who even unintentionally amuses people performs one of the great duties of life. Who but must regret to see these harmless pictures, these impossible castles standing on impossible cliffs, and relieved against impossible skies, —giving way, in too many instances, to disagreeable panel advertisements of quack nostrums, second-hand furniture, and what not? And are not our parks adorned with statuary? Does not the venerable face of our country's Father confront the City Hall, with a look of mute but severe reproach,—an object of reverence to our street *gamins*, and of unutterable wonder to the passing stranger? The statue stands alone, it is true, but the spectator is satisfied with one,—of that stamp.

Then, for those who are interested in pictures, there is the second collection of American and English water-colors at the National Academy of Design, the finest ever placed on exhibition in this country; there are the pleasant studio receptions, every Saturday afternoon, at which the productions of our artists can be viewed amid surroundings that add greatly to their attractions; there are the every-day exhibitions, of native and foreign works of art, in the large picture shops on Broadway; there is, at present, Doré's "Spanish Beggars" at Clinton Hall,—a picture well worthy of attention, if only to show Doré's mistake in setting up for a painter when Nature designed him for a different department of art.

The attractions of the print shops are much the same every season; but occasionally we come across a work that arrests and fixes attention, either by the vigor of conception and mastery of treatment displayed, or by the indications it gives of talent and capability of greater things in the future. Such a work of promise is now on exhibition at SNEDECOR'S gallery, on Broadway, and it is well worthy of attention. The artist, Mr. T. M. GAYLORD, of Boston, is a young man whose opportunities for culture in art have not equaled his talents; and yet there is more to please and attract in his picture than will be found in many a "finished" work of art bearing some celebrated name. It is called "The Shadow of a Great Rock in a Weary Land"—a title at once appropriate and descriptive. Whatever the picture may lack in finish, it has the rare merit of telling its whole story at a glance; not even the title is needed to suggest the right interpretation. On the left, in the immediate foreground, rises a lofty rock, throwing a cool and grateful shadow across the whole breadth of the picture. At its foot bubbles up a spring, from which a limpid stream, winding among broken pieces of rock and knolls scantily clothed with verdure, flows out toward the arid sand. Beyond the rock and the shadow that it casts, lies the bare desert. The yellow sand, unrelieved by a single spot of shade or clump of verdure, extends far back, one broad and level stretch of waste, until it meets the blue and cloudless sky. The whole landscape is exceedingly well painted. The cool color in the foreground makes an effective contrast with the burning hue of the desert sands, and there is variety of form and firm expression of character in the towering rock and the fragments scattered at its foot.

Toward the shelter of this great rock three travelers have pursued their way across the weary desert, under the scorching sun and over the burning sands. Their hearts have well-nigh fainted within them before they came within sight of its broad shadow, and know they could reach it ere they died. One, stronger of limb, or more impatient than his comrades, has run ahead, and stumbling on the fragments of rock, has fallen on his face close to the spring, to which he has not the strength to crawl and drink. One of the others is just stepping within the confines of the shadow, and, in a half-pause, lifts his face and hands in gratitude to Heaven. The third still wearily plods his way over the burning sands, too weak and weary to hasten his steps toward the shelter for which he pants.

Such is the story of the picture, told in characters plain as the letters of a printed page, a story full of feeling, that touches every one, and that will not lightly escape the memory. Of course, the picture is not without many faults. The drawing of the man grasping on the brink of the spring is powerful, and gives a vivid impression of exhaustion and helplessness; but, though admirable in attitude, the second figure is faulty in several details,—the arms and hands are badly modeled, and the face is very much out of drawing. The third figure, however, is well managed in attitude and details. Objection has been made to the half-passing attitude of the second figure, on the ground that in place of stopping even for a moment to thank God for deliverance, he would rush forward to the spring and drink of gratitude after slaking his thirst. If he were a civilized white man, the objection would be well taken; but, as he is a Bedouin, with only primitive notions of God and Providence, we think the action natural and probable.

In this interesting and promising work Mr. GAYLORD displays qualities that lead us to anticipate a high career for him in art. He shows the power to conceive a situation strongly and vividly, and the power to tell his story through his art, without resource to adventitious help; and though he is yet very far from being a master in his art, having many things to learn and perhaps many to unlearn, he has already done enough to justify the warmest expectations of his friends. He is a close and enthusiastic student. We trust his individuality may not suffer by training, and that while he learns from the culture of other minds the means of artistic expression, he may retain the independence and originality exhibited in the work we have noticed.

There is still another picture at SNEDECOR'S which also deserves attention as a work of promise. It is the portrait of a lady, painted by Miss CORA RICHARDSON, a young artist who has but recently completed the elementary studies of her profession. She draws with great correctness, and her eye for color is true and delicate.

No one should leave SNEDECOR'S—we presume no one could—without pausing a moment to examine the collection of chromo-lithographs from Mr. PRANG'S establishment, ranged side by side with the paintings from which they were copied. It is difficult, without close inspection, to distinguish copies from originals; but these, to be sure, the originals are not very overpowering, and many of them, we suspect, were painted with a view to reproduction in chromo-lithography. Some of the pictures are not many characteristic, but nothing could exceed the fineness and delicacy with which they have been manipulated by the artist.

Of the American firms that have taken hold of chromo-lithography, none has been more successful, or has published more satisfactory work than that of FARMSWORTH, GUERNEY & SON, of this City. "Mischievous Pets," published some time ago, was a very pleasing and attractive picture. A more recent publication called "God's Acre," from a painting by Miss E. OSBORN, is a very touching composition, and is admirably reproduced. High praise may also be awarded to their portrait of Gen. GRANT; and their "Autumn Fruits," after a painting by W. M. BROWN, is a rich piece of coloring.

From JENKINSON, KEITH & Co., of Chicago, we receive a very creditable piece of chromo-lithography, called "Making the Strap-Book," after a painting by Miss OAKLEY. It is a very accurate as well as artistic reproduction of the original picture.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The opportunity of seeing a Shakespearean play comes to us only at long intervals. To see one that has been produced with scholarly care, and yet with the graceful lightness that is needed to tint the language of the author with its most genial glow, is certainly more rare. This treat was afforded last evening by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who produced "Much Ado About Nothing" with a reverence and discretion which we seldom see equaled on the stage. It was midnight when the piece terminated, and lengthened criticism is, therefore, impossible. We briefly record a very marked success—marked, we are happy to say, in everything that is artistic and true. The leading parts were intrusted to the prominent members of the company, who were, of course, thoroughly up in them. The cross-fire of words between *Beatrice* and *Benedick* was maintained with admirable quickness and apprehension, Miss EYTINGE winning much applause in her scene of the fourth act, where she wishes that she could unsex herself to avenge *Hero's* wrongs. To these and other topics we shall return. Mr. WALLACK was called out after the performance, and gracefully and genially directed attention to the humbler workers who have industriously helped him in bringing out this very charming comedy.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A multitude of matters engaged the attention of a multitude of people at this house last evening. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" was produced and seemed to be liked, and Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE made their bow to an up-town audience and were warmly received. The new blonde from England, Miss ROSE MARSH, made her *début* and had a hearty welcome, and the fragile ballerina, Mlle. MORLACCHI, exhibited her saltatorial abilities and was smothered with bouquets. Flowers, indeed, were freely offered to all the new-comers, and the old island-bys of the establishment. Even the least among them had no cause for envy in this respect. The performance needs considerable curtailment. It was not over last evening until nearly midnight. A feeble farce feebly acted by some relics of the old Museum, which preludes the whole, might be cut without exciting a solitary regret. A ballet which follows might also be dispensed with, or, if it be continued, some more gauzes distributed among the *coryphees*. The burlesque, however needs no alteration, and very little curtailment. It is amusing throughout—and to Mr. FLORENCE, whose smart workmanship shines throughout the adaptation, every credit is due. We shall refer to the entertainment again. It will be repeated this evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night the popular LYDIA THOMPSON, LISA WEBER, PAULINE MARKHAM, ESCHET, and the golden haire of the "Ixion" troupe, late of Wood's Museum, made their *début* at Niblo's Garden in the extravaganza of "The Forty Thieves." This ancient story has been rewritten by Mr. H. B. FARNIE, and abounds in local allusions and witticisms. It is divided into eight scenes, but the curtain does not fall during the piece, an arrangement that should be modified, as it wearies the audience. The scenery is new, and some of it ingenious. The costumes of the principal ladies are superb. The performance was an undoubted success, and was witnessed by a densely-crowded house, containing many notabilities of the City. Reference at large to the points of interest in the entertainment will be given hereafter.

Ocean Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Commerce" in his communication on Ocean Steamers, published in your issue of Saturday morning, does great injustice to the National Steamship Company, and leads you into making unfair comments editorially. The bill which he so mercilessly dissects and condemns is not the bill of the National Steamship Company as at present before Congress. Some of the features of the bill he quotes are similar to those of the National Company's bill, but in other respects the two are widely dissimilar.

But it is not my purpose here to discuss the merits of any particular bill which contemplates the establishment of a line of American steamships between American and European ports. There are several such projects now under consideration by the Committees of Congress, and it is to be hoped that that body will take some action upon which will assist Yankee enterprise in its efforts to secure the rightful share of the commerce of the world once more. Foreign Governments have found it necessary to lend governmental support to steamship lines, and therefore it is impossible for private corporations to compete with them single-handed. A European steamship line represents an amount of capital that no company of gentlemen can afford to risk without some guarantee of government encouragement.

There are several companies now seeking such guarantee, and the gentlemen interested in the National Company will be glad to see their own succeed which promises fairest to the commercial interests of the country and make the least from the Government.

It is a mistake which "Commerce" leads you into when you say substantially that the bill of the National Company looks like a swindle—that Company asks nothing from the Government until it performs all it promises to do. When its steamships are ready for service, then it will ask to be fairly remunerated for carrying mails, &c.

The National Company is composed of men of large capital, who can and will do all they promise, and who are deeply interested in the commercial welfare of our country. They propose, if authorized so to do, to build the requisite number of steamships in the United States, of American material, and to man them with American seamen, and to hoist at their peaks the American flag. If enemies are they to see this done they will be found in the ranks of those who have hitherto opposed the bill, and one adopted subscribing the Postmaster-General to contract for mail service with the American Company that will best serve the interests of the Government and the people.

NAVIGATOR.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Seven Men Killed and Seven Injured on the Lebanon Springs Railroad—The Explosion the Result of Carelessness.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 1.

Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, a loud explosion suddenly alarmed the inhabitants of the quiet village of South Petersburg, in this county. The shock, which had been experienced throughout the village, proceeded from a rock cutting along the line of Perry's "Lebanon Spring Railroad, and resulted from the premature explosion of a charge of nitro-glycerine. Thirty men were employed in the cutting. Those who escaped with little harm from the place—their clothes torn and faces and arms smarting with the shivers of rock—number as they lay helpless in the cars of Perry's Railroad. MARK E. WEBSTER, the foreman of the work, JOHN CONNERS and WM. CLAYTON were killed. The names of the wounded are JOHN O'NEAL, injured beyond all possibility of recovery; MICHAEL HIGGINS; MICHAEL MALONEY, PATRICK RILEY, Jos. CONNORS, HENRY BEHEN and JOHN MOORE, two of the last-named being very seriously hurt. The place at which the accident occurred lies upon the outskirts of the village. A rocky ledge, some two or three hundred feet long, was in process of excavation to reduce the grade of the road-bed at that point. Mr. WEBSTER had charge of the work, and for the purpose of facilitating the blasting, used nitro-glycerine. He was in the habit of placing the cartridges containing the explosive in the quarry by boring holes drilled in the rock, and on this occasion seems to have used more than the quantity of nitro-glycerine which cost him his life. The cartridge consisted of a tin tube about an inch and a half in diameter and about three or four inches long. In this tube the glycerine was inserted, and in an instant after a small quantity of powder, to which the fuse was attached, was poured in, for the purpose of exploding the fluid when placed in position in the rock. On Saturday evening preparations had been made to discharge a blast. Mr. WEBSTER had prepared a cartridge, but upon examination found that it was defective in some way. He picked up a small hammer from the quarry ground near him, and began to tap the cartridge gently upon one of the ends. In an instant it exploded. One of the men who were killed was standing in the immediate presence of Mr. WEBSTER, holding in his hand a can of the glycerine. The can was exploded by the force of the explosion of the cartridge, and the quantity it contained came general. Mr. WEBSTER was blown into a hundred pieces almost, his head and trunk being much mangled, while his limbs were literally torn into shreds. Both CONNORS and CLAYTON were also mangled in a horrible manner, and it was with much difficulty that the several portions could be collected and identified. O'NEAL, who was still alive this morning, was injured internally, and cannot recover.

Mr. WEBSTER is the only one of the killed or injured whose residence is known or who leaves a family. He resided in Syracuse, where his wife and family also live. The others were workmen who had come there from various sections, and some of them had been but a short time in the country. CONNORS and CLAYTON were buried yesterday in the Catholic burying-ground at Mosher Falls, a large concourse of citizens being present.

The Paraguay Affair—Letter from Mr. Porter C. Bliss.

The following letter from Mr. PORTER C. BLISS has been received by his parents in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP GUERRIERE, }
OFF MONEVIDEO, Dec. 19, 1868. }

DEAR PARENTS: After three months of imprisonment in Paraguay, I have been rescued from the grasp of LOPEZ by the United States squadron under Admiral DAVIS, and along with my companion, Mr. MASTERMAN, embarked on board the American flagship Wasp on the 16th inst., and arrived here yesterday. LOPEZ demanded, as a condition of our surrender, that we should be sent to the United States as prisoners, to be tried there for the alleged offence of conspiring against him, and Admiral DAVIS accepted the condition. I am under no restraint on board this magnificent vessel, where I am treated with every attention by the officers. In a few days we shall be sent to the United States, so that shortly after receiving this you may expect to hear of my arrival in Washington, where the Government will doubtless, give the case a thorough investigation, which is my most earnest desire. I forbear to enter upon the thrilling details of what I have seen and experienced during my imprisonment, and will only add that I am in tolerably good health and in excellent spirits. The mail for the United States, of which I have but just received notice, closes in a few minutes, and I have no time to write more. Love to all my brothers, sister-in-law, nephews and nieces, and, above all, to yourselves, my ever dear parents.

Yours, affectionately,

PORTER C. BLISS.

The Great Railroad Combination—Further Particulars.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, at their meeting to-night, refused to lease their road to the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroad Companies, and ratified a lease of their road and property in perpetuity to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. The vote was large, comprising nearly all the stock of the Company. The lease takes effect on the 1st of February.

When Judge JEWETT, representing the Pan-Handle and Pennsylvania Railroads, offered the latter proposition, it was unanimously rejected. The contract offered by the New-York and Erie was to pay the interest on the debt of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, and to guarantee to stockholders an average annual dividend of seven per cent. The proposition offered by Judge JEWETT, President of the Pan-Handle Road, which was accepted, is to have seventy per cent. for operating the road, and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central thirty per cent. to pay the interest on the debt. Over $3,000,000 stock was voted. The capital stock is $10,000,000.

**

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 236 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS E. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months or more, may be matured five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities, and is divided among over 300 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in charge of small amounts, and permits them to be drawn in a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on all DAILY BALANCES, position and ready accounts in their favor with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 440 14TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy, and sell on the most liberal commission terms, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Branch Department for the accommodation of the public desirous to invest in and exchange of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy'g	Sell'g		Buy'g	Sell'g
Registered, 1881	111¼	111¾	6-20 Coupon, 67	108¼	108¾
Coupon, 1881	112	112¼	6-20 Coupon, 68	108¼	108¾
Registered, 1904	111¾	112	6-20 Coupon, 68	108¼	108¾
5-20 Coupon, 1865	112¾	113	10-40 Coupon	104	104¼
5-20 Coupon, 65	109¼	109½	Currency 6's	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, 66	109¼	109½	U. S. Cur. Fd.	105¾	106¼
5-20 Coupon, 67	109¼	109½			
The Gold Bill.	109¾	109¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
IN STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 13 William-st., New-York.
Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Gold on Commission.
Make advances on American Securities, and cash drafts on demand. Bills on the United States or Europe bought and sold. Circular credits granted. Letters for travellers issued, and collections to any part will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit for travellers' use, on
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES, Paris;
Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS, London;
Messrs. SLIDELL, MACKENZIE & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main;
Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS & SONS, Vienna,
and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe, also, make Telegraphic Remittances on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.
Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of said RAILROAD COMPANY, due on and after Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA and after that date will be entitled to GOLD, free from Government tax.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, available in all parts of the WORLD.

MECHANICS' AND MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above Bank of the State of the stock of this Association to pay Duty Stamps and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association in closing up its affairs accordingly.

And all the stockholders thereof are hereby notified to present and notes and other claims against the Association for payment at the banking house of the Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Dec. 29, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

This Bank will continue as a Banking Institution, and will continue business as usual, under charter of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE OF the Motor Company, No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., on January 9, Certificate No. 2,000, for Seventy-five Shares Preferred Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Certificate No. 2,001, for Fifty Shares Common Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000. Cook County Bonds, Illinois Bond No. 1,382, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,383, $500; Chicago City Bonds, Illinois Bond No. 1,384, $500; Chicago City Bonds, Illinois Bond No. 1,385, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,386, $500; Chicago City Bonds, Illinois Bond No. 1,387, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,388, $500; Chicago City Bonds, Illinois Bond No. 1,389, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

EVERY SATURDAY

LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

THE STEAMSHIPS

ARABIA, Capt. Leitch, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M.

ASIA, Capt. Stone, Saturday, March 5, at 10 A. M.

AFRICA, Capt. Lang, Saturday, March 19, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, including Steward's fees, $120 gold.

Passage to Cork Harbor, including Steward's fees, $115 gold.

Passage to Cork Harbor, including Steward's fees, $115 gold.

Passage to Cork Harbor, including Steward's fees, $115

CANADA.

Affairs in Quebec—Nova Scotia and the "Situation"—Probable Crisis in New-Brunswick—The New Governor—The Case of Whelan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

General dullness has followed the prorogation of our Provincial Legislature, and no event of any importance has occurred during the week. The members of the Government have not flown like the members of the House, being obliged to remain here to look after the business of the country; and as three out of the five have seats in the House of Commons, they will have to stick pretty closely to their offices for the short time that will elapse before the general Parliament assembles at Ottawa.

AFFAIRS IN THE SISTER PROVINCES.

With the dismission of the Ontario Legislature came the assembling of that of the Province of Quebec, and, contrary to all expectations, matters appear to be in a very satisfactory state there. Judging from the readiness with which the public funds were squandered, it was feared that in a short time the Province would become unable to keep up its position; but it now appears that instead of there being any fear of provincial bankruptcy, as many predicted, Quebec is on the high road to prosperity, for Treasurer DUNKIN has an actual surplus of $760,000 in the Treasury. This is flattering to our neighbors, at the same time that it is an agreeable disappointment to those who see nothing but ruin and decay ahead. The Quebec Legislature has made a creditable appearance thus far in the second session, and the Premier has signalized himself by the delivery in French of one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in Canadian legislative halls. M. CHAUVEAU is a much abler man than Mr. SANDFIELD MCDONALD, although he may not be so skilled as a Parliamentary leader. He was in the old Government of Canada many years ago, and has since held the important position of Chief Superintendent of Education in conjunction with Dr. RYERSON. His forensic ability is unquestioned, for he has held the highest place at the Quebec bar, and M. CHAUVEAU justly holds the first rank as a man of literature, not only among the French Canadians, but the entire population of the Dominion. His colleagues are not the most brilliant men in the world, if we except Mr. DUNKIN, whose speaking is sometimes marvelous. It was liberal at least, on the part of the French Canadians, to permit of the presence of two English-speaking members in the local Government. The success of local self-government in Quebec may be said to be fully assured, as it is in Ontario.

NOVA SCOTIA FALTERING.

We doubt now exists that a reaction has fairly set in among our Bluenose brethren, and that there is every probability of the great body of the people there accepting the situation. In proof of this, one violent anti-union journal has veered round, and the people in many parts of the Province declare themselves tired of the agitation for a repeal of the Union. The most remarkable thing, however, is the fact, that although a Repeal Association was formed, it has not taken the first step to carry out its object. The Association is virtually extinct, and nothing more is said of going to England to plead the cause of repeal before the new English Parliament. Repeal is a thing of the past, and a few well-directed efforts will soon put matters all right. Mr. HOWE is meanwhile busy at Ottawa arranging matters with the Government. One report says he is to go into the Cabinet, and another that he is to be appointed Second Ambassador to Washington, to look after the Reciprocity Treaty. Such rumors have very little foundation. Mr. HOWE's great object is to obtain better terms for Nova Scotia, and, succeeding in that, he may possibly consent to become a member of the Government. It is quite clear that if he obtains the secession of Nova Scotia, he can either; and there appears to be an almost certain prospect of success. Of course, concessions will have to be made in order to conciliate the Nova Scotians, and as they say that they only want fair play, the demands being acceded to there would be no further ground of complaint. The Nova Scotian question has been one of great trouble and annoyance, and its settlement would be hailed with satisfaction by the people of this part of the Dominion, who are more deeply interested in the scheme of confederation than the east.

PROBABLE CRISIS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

No sooner is it announced that there is a fair prospect of arranging the Nova Scotian difficulty, than New-Brunswick looms up, presenting anything but a satisfactory state of things. The difficulty has arisen out of Mr. CHANDLER, a member of the Local Government, being appointed Railway Commissioner. He resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and the Attorney-General has been unable to find a successor. The expectation is that when the Legislature meets, the Cabinet will break down. It appears to have been altogether through unwillingness that this state of affairs has been brought about. The feeling against the Union does not gather strength, as it was supposed it would do, but matters are in a bad way; Mr. MITCHELL, who foolishly stumped one of the counties in favor of a Government candidate, a short time since, did a great deal of harm by the course he took. The candidate elected agreed to accept office, and the Cabinet is thus kept afloat. The leading men